393/1904

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,062—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 4.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Lake, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904, Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting Ship for Aden with	Tons.
2nd Jan.	ORIENTAL	6384	CHINA	3912
9th "	CALEDONIA	7553		
16th "	PENINSULAR	7394	VICTORIA	6362
23rd "		7912		
30th "	ORIENTAL	6384	HIMALAYA	5898
6th Feb.	MARMORA	6960		
13th "	PENINSULAR	7394	INDIA	7011
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	ORIENTAL	6384	MOLDAVIA	3777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	PENINSULAR	7394	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10,000		
26th "	ORIENTAL	6384	AUSTRALIA	6911
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7553		
9th "	PENINSULAR	7394	OCEANA	6616
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	6384	MONGOLIA	3500
30th "	ARABIA	7903		
7th May	PENINSULAR	7394	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	3777		
21st "	ORIENTAL	6384	HIMALAYA	5898
28th "	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Cash Passengers the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed to Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

J. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked with luggage, on to on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully secured. SLEEPING CARS and CONTINENTAL TICKETS issued.

TOURIST AND RAILWAY TICKETS at MODERATE RATES issued at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES secured to ENGLAND Via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Celebrated Pacific Mail Steamers.

Overland Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, on SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
GALILEO I.	4,249	Marcantetti	23th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,811	Schultz	25th Feb. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the entire voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Rates. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, a material advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Viasoni, to sail on or about the 8th Jan. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Nicolo	4,140	1st Feb, 1904
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Nicolo	4,140	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 620	Rs. 335	Rs. 159

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
"MARIA VALERIA"	G. Barbarovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904
	Will call at Katedni.		Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 720, 2nd Class Rs. 435, Saloon Rs. 500.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE change at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A STEAMER			29th Feb, 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

P. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 1st Jan., 1904, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR OUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Jan., 1904, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th Jan., 1904, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSHEE.

S.S. "KATOBIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th January, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th Jan., 1904, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 26th January, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Lourenco Marques and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about 4th Jan., 1904.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st December, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

CARGO for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurances at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)
JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE ONLY:—

From BOMBAY	1st Class A.		1st Class and without Spl. Saloon Stewardess, B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single. From	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	450	800	325	500	300	500
MARSEILLES	525	900	450	700	380	600
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	610
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
C.	HADDON HALL	620	A. Buck	5th Jan.
C.	KYDAL HALL	5200	Foster Curtis	10th Jan.
A.	PROME	3689	S. M'Kay	11th Jan.
C.	WORSLEY HALL	3448	Jones	21st Jan.
A.C.	CITY of ATHENS	8006	Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL	4566	McFee	24th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6650	Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	8000	Halley	13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5500	Knaut	24th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	4203	Browne	30th Mar.
A.	PROME	3689	S. M'Kay	5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	6200	A. Buck	9th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	8000	Campbell	20th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	15th May
C.	EDEN HALL	5200	Haddy	29th May
B.	CITY of PERTH	8427	Morrison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SONS AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	18th Jan. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,850	M. Sapelli	15th Feb, 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	900	525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belmito	17th Jan. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 320.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 37.

BANK OF BOMBAY,

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. REGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ARTISTIC WEDDING PRESENTS.

		Rs. a.
762	Set of 4 Silver Salt Cellars, with Crystal Linings and four Silver Spoons; Louis XV Style, in case	48 0
1147	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	35 0
1192	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Gilt Bowls, Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	65 0
1194	Twelve Silver Ice Spoons with Gilt Bowls and Ice Cream Server, in case	82 0
1221	Silver Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, with Silver Tray, in case	100 0
1243	Set of six Silver Liqueur Beaker, and Tray, ART NOUVEAU Style, in case	90 0
1245	Cut Glass Claret Jug with Silver Mounts, in case	35 0
1284	Silver Mounted Liqueur Decanter with six Plain Silver Beakers and Tray, in case	85 0
1796	Set of four Silver Bon Bon Dishes with two pairs of Silver Tongs, in case	75 0
1800	Silver Sugar Bowl with Crystal Lining and Silver Spoon, in case	75 0
27-415	Cut Glass Salad Bowl, with Chased and Pierced Silver Gold Gilt Rim, and Silver Gold Gilt Helpers, in case	135 0
28-475	Set of three Cut Glass Scent Bottles with Silver Tops, in Silver, Gold Gilt ART NOUVEAU Frame, in case	120 0

ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR TABLE OR PERSONAL USE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

TERMS: CASH OR V. P. P.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES:

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	...	...	Rs. 16 8 per 100
" " "	II	...	...	" 13 2 " "
" " "	III	...	...	" 11 10 " "
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	...	" 17 10 " "
" "	II	...	...	" 13 2 " "
" "	III	...	...	" 10 11 " "
BOUQUETS	I	...	...	" 17 " " "
"	II	...	...	" 13 8 " "
"	III	...	...	" 11 14 " "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	...	...	" 16 8 " "
" "	II	...	...	" 13 2 " "
" "	III	...	...	" 11 10 " "

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.

BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix...	Rs. 22/8	per 100, in 25's
"	Especiales...	" 17/-	" " in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes ...	" 19/12	" " in 50's & 25's
"	Graciosos ...	" 13/8	" " in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S

From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, rounding the Torres Straits (taking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia).

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 31st December, 1903.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE,

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
REICHSTAG	2,835	Oswald	19th Jan. 1904.
SULTAN	2,881	Pens	27th Jan., "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA viâ CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street, Bombay, 30th December, 1903.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
HIROSHIMA MARU	3,333	J. Nagao	18th Jan.	20th Jan.
KINSHIU MARU	3,854	T. Harrison	31st Jan.	9th Feb.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	3,403	K. Kori	14th Feb.	27th Feb.

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the same by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

BOMBAY RACES.

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION." The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars. 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch. From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE POPULAR RESORT.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A la Carte)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Oysters.
GREEN'S for Bacon and Hams.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON, CUMBERLAND HAMS,

BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

ORDERS FOR

NEW YEAR CAKES

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

N.B.—ALL OUR CAKES WILL THIS YEAR BEAR OUR STAMP.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
BOMBAY.

XMAS 1903.

NEW YEAR 1904.

WE WOULD REQUEST OUR CUSTOMERS TO KINDLY COME AND INSPECT OUR STOCK OF

FANCY PERFUMERY CASES!

BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE THEIR PRESENTS FOR THE COMING FESTIVE SEASON.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

PERFUMERS,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

RETURN VISIT OF THE
HENRY DALLAS'
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY, 1st JANUARY, 1904,
New and Revised Production of
"GENTLEMAN JOE."
Mr. PERCIVAL KNIGHT as "Gentleman Joe"

The DALLAS COMPANY, having unexpectedly secured the Novelty Theatre for a further period of FOUR NIGHTS, have decided to produce the following pieces:—

SATURDAY, 2ND JANUARY,
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

MONDAY, 4TH JANUARY,
"THE GEISHA."

TUESDAY, 5TH JANUARY,
"THE FRENCH MAID."

WEDNESDAY, 6TH JANUARY,
"THE MIKADO,"

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	" 2
Pit Chairs	" 2
Gallery	" 1

Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & CO.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED my SON, Mr. EDWARD WILLIAM FLOWER, a PARTNER in my Business, which will from this day be carried on under the Name and Style of Mr. E. W. FLOWER and SON.

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummam Street, 1st January, 1904.

THE GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
OUR GREATEST VICTORY.
TENT PACKED EVERYWHERE.

Pony Jack dancing Polka to the tune of Music. Double Trapeze, by the flying traveller PANDURANG and the ladder balance. SHUNKER the grotesque trick-rider. The DECCAN COUPLE or "pushing him back" by Nagar Horses, etc. etc.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! NEW YEARS DAY.

A full programme will be produced.
MIRTH, MERRIMENT and REAL AMUSEMENT.
Do not therefore lose this golden opportunity.

ESPLANADE, oppo. Elphinstone H. School.

FAMILY MATINEE,
ON SATURDAY, THE 2ND INSTANT, AT 4 P.M.

SUNDRI, THE LARGEST PERFORMING ELEPHANT, introduced in the arena by Prof. MORE.
The docility of Pony Bishwa while the massive animal passes her thigh: lies over it, and a board of other amusements. The DARING ACT of Family Barity with the Panther.
Daring Wrestling with the ROYAL BENGAL TIGER in the Arena by a well-known Gymnast AND A VARIETY of ACROBATIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and As. 8.
SEATS RESERVED AT SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE DEPOTS of this Society both in BOMBAY and CALCUTTA will be CLOSED on NEW YEAR'S DAY.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th December, 1903, and 15th January 1904 the undersigned will be glad to ISSUE TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates:—

FIRST CLASS RETURN	Rs. 60
SECOND CLASS RETURN	" 30

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B.I.S.N. Co., Ltd.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW,

AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL
KHURSHAED MANZIL
LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY,

For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

THE NEW "REVLUC PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and YOKOHAMA.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	a.
SOME INDIAN FRIENDS and ACQUAINTANCES. By Lt-Col. D.D. Cunningham, C. I. E., Coloured Illustration...	8	0
THE INFANTRY WEAPON and ITS USE IN WAR. By Lt-Col. C. B. Mayne	4	8
LEAVES FROM THE DIARIES OF A SOLDIER and A SPORTSMAN. By Lt-Genl. Sir Montagu Gerard	9	0
ENGLISH SPORT. By Various Writers. Edited by E. T. Watson. Coloured Illustrations	10	15
LEDGER and SWORD, History of the Hon. East India Co. 1599-1874. By B. Willson. 16 Portraits, etc.	18	6
STARS OF THE DESERT, Poem. By Laurence Pope	4	6
THE STORY OF MY LIFE. By Col. Meadows Taylor	2	10
PAGES FROM A PRIVATE DIARY. Cheap Edition	3	12
AN INDIAN SKETCH BOOK. By Raven Hill	5	4
THE DURBAR. By Mortimer Menpes. 100 Illustrations in Colour	17	8

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Stock-in-trade of the partnership business carried on in the name of Khakeebhoy Padamsee of Very Valuable and Rich Chandeliers, Pier-glasses, Furniture, &c.,

By order of N. C. Mistri, Esquire, Receiver appointed by the High Court, in Suit No. 834 of 1901, Ahmedbhoy Meherallibhoy vs. Cassumalli Meherallibhoy and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell on the premises by Public Auction, in convenient lots, on MONDAY, the 4th January 1904, at 2 p.m. the stock-in-trade consisting of rich chandeliers, pier glasses, bracket mirror fairy lights, table ornaments, chandelier and lamp fittings, plated ware, cutlery, glassware, Chinaware, earthenware, hall carpets, lamps, drawing-room sofas and chairs, bentwood chairs, hagetafle, shop furniture, &c., lying in the shop at Kalbadevi No. 259.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quite well in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Household furniture, such as marble top table and cabinets, and dressing table, dining table, safes, and cots of all sizes, cupboards, chest of drawers, Gladstone bags, National typewriter, and Austrian new safes on stands.

1 large size iron safe by Chubbs.
2 bales, 2SS English woollen blankets and rugs.

By order of the Administrator-General the following gold and silver ornaments and utensils belonging to the estate of the late Bhanda Bhiwa Langra, viz., gold bugdis, finger rings, pottlis, ear ornaments set with small pearls, bazubandis, doorinpars, mungalsutra, kanti, bangles, vathia, hand and neck ornaments earrings, silver tora, jangree, bangles, waist and neck chains, copper and brass utensils wooden boxes table, cupboard, copper and brass toys, wearing apparel, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers,
1 second hand rubber-cured victoria,
1 second-hand victoria,
1 strong-built double-seated brougham,
1 strong-built office shigram,

And any other carriage and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN OLD HANUMAN CROSS LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 4th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mirarji Bhurgavandas, the only son and heir and legal representative of the late Bhagwandas Sewjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Motibai, widow of Munjee Mulljee, deceased, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of October, 1897, the undermentioned landed property, viz.:—

All the piece or parcel of tenandari land or ground, situate in old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 540 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the New Piece-goods Bazar Company, Limited, the present tenantor under No. , together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under Nos. 36 and 38 and now under Ward Nos. (D) , Street Nos. (1) and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east partly by the property of Chaturbhuj Sukji and partly by the property of Atmaram Jagannath Kirtikar and his brother, on or towards the west by the property of Atmaram Jagannath Kirtikar and his brother, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Bhaskar Gopal Bhatje, but now of Vithaldas Hamdas, and on or towards the south by Old Hanuman Cross Lane, and now in the occupation of the said Motibai and her tenants.

For further particulars and terms as to sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

HONARIBLE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 11th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wilkinson's Road, Malabar Hill, 6 Bombay-polished teakwood and bamboo cushioned drawing, dining and bed-room furniture suites, a number of occasional chairs, special design, easy-chairs and couches, Cottage Piano by Brooklyn Piano Co., of English make, with music, first-rate mahogany, full size Pianoforte, with music, rosewood veneered cabinet gramophone, with records, dining, luncheon and tea tables, sideboard, writing desk, table ornaments, standing lamps, electric lamps, all-wool coir matting, large carpets, chromo plants in tubs and pots, etc. the property of CHARMAN Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF BATTY HOUSES, SITUATE BETWEEN MAHIM AND MATUNGA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of [illegible] M. F. De Mello, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of January next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned batty holds, viz.:—

All those three pieces of [illegible] batty holds, situate at Mahim, admeasuring [illegible] assessed and registered in the books of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. [illegible] 131, 153, 159, 219, 135, 116, and [illegible] new Nos. 1292, 1298, and new survey Nos. 1-38, 1-39, 1-40, and 1-208.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1904.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL SAKLA, B.A., LL.B.

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF THE SORT. It will find its way up to the most nook of books of this sort only a merits alone. For [illegible] it has no equal in the field. "Cases [illegible] Notes:—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We can [illegible] but praise for the work turned out by the [illegible] Harilal Sakla. This book should prove [illegible] companion. The laborious task undertaken [illegible] compiling this work appears to us to have been [illegible] performed. "Bombay Chronicle:—[illegible] compilation of Criminal Digest is the [illegible] which supersedes all those at present in the [illegible] "Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt [illegible] improvement in many respects over [illegible] digests and promises to supersede them all. "Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be [illegible] that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal:—[illegible] superior in every respect to the existing [illegible] books.—Indian Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HEAD OFFICES:—121, Medows Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "REAHING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 35 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TROPICAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Cleansing, Cooling, Invigorating, Re-covering and restoring the Hair, promoting the Growth. Per bottle Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 42, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a DOZEN smart YOUNG PARSEES, Matriculated, for ladoorms well as outdoor work. Must be willing to work hard. Salaries from Rs. 50 to Rs. 80, according to qualifications. Apply to Mr. HOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY, 28, Esplanade Road.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a third-class ENGINEER for the Mofussil to work in a small Ice Factory. Good Salary. Apply to "No. 22, D" Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS.—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS ready laid for Panchgani or Mahableshwar at very Moderate Rates. Also first class Rubber Tyred Landaus and Victorias with good Horses, for use at Poona. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H.E. the Governor, Main Street, Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, value Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

PLATINOGRAPH ENLARGEMENT.—Highest quality at work.—DEVARE & Co., Artists and Photographers, 67, Medows Street, Bombay.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact. no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-4-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bani, at Rs. 6-6-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 150° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. O., Care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Home to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful Information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, See, Bombay, Ice, 2 and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 3 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA: A most Valuable Remedy in Habitual Constipation, possessing tonic laxative properties. It builds up and establishes regular habit. Per bottle Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Fall Mall Budget" Size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 16 per year including Postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the short est notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Integrity and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

KEMP'S NEW "TAJ" FILTER.
PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.
NO CHARCOAL, SAND, TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 00—1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0—2 gallons, Rs. 22-0 nett. No. 1—3 gallons, Rs. 31-0 nett. No. 3—4 gallons Rs. 39-0 nett.

MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.
Specially for
KEMP & CO., LTD.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies.
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST DUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, as 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, and CHESTNUTS, Muscatel Raisins, Naples Figs, Italian Lemons and Oranges, and fresh Grapes.
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots

"SCANDINAVIA M. C. M." SOLID WOVEN COTTON BELTING.
(NOT IN PLIES)

An Improved Type Specially Manufactured for India
— IS —
PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY
ONE OF THE BEST DRIVING BELTS.
It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING Power than LEATHER.

"Scandinavia" will not slip when wet, is not damaged by oil, and runs well crossed. Is not affected by HEAT or MOISTURE.

LRGE STOCKS HELD
ALL WIDTHS and ANY LENGTHS SUPPLIED.

AGENTS: H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KURRACHEE AND BOMBAY.

REMEMBER—

DR. MAJOR'S WORLD-FAMED
SARSAPARILLA

FOR HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY AND BEAUTY OF MANKIND.

COMMANDS THE LARGEST SALE OF ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS.

THE BEST Blood-purifier, alterative and health insurer known,—approved and endorsed by eminent medical professors and authorities in the civilized world, as the only safe, sure and permanent cure for the following among other diseases:—

Eruptions, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Sores, Rheumatism, Gout, Obstinate Skin Diseases, Catarrh, Erysipelas, General Debility, Boils, Carbuncles, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Acidity, Costiveness, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pains, Swellings of the Joints, and all other cases of impurity of the blood arising from whatever cause.

Sufferers from any or more of the above diseases or their various distressing and concomitant symptoms need no longer despair, even when the best medical authorities have pronounced their cases to be past all hope of recovery, when they can get themselves safely and permanently cured at home by a course of

MAJOR'S ELECTRO-SARSAPARILLA.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique and in bringing back to a doomed life youth's vigour and cheer—

DR. MAJOR'S ELECTRO-SARSAPARILLA

Is unrivalled and unexcelled by any other similar preparation. It is free from all injurious ingredients, and acts like a charm and miracle on the human system, so much so that a few minutes after taking a dose the patient feels cheerful and refreshed. To a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, will quicken hunger, remove constipation, and stand as a safeguard against the attack of fever and all blood diseases even when exposed to prompting causes for them.

A trial will convince every one of its power and efficacy. Every dose is worth a guinea. Price per bottle Rs. 2; 3 bottles, Rs. 5-8; 1 dozen (complete course of treatment) Rs. [illegible].

WHAT OTHERS THINK.

1. From H. H. Raja Sir Sudhai Deo Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Bamra, C. P.—"I can confidently say that your Electro-Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and is one of the best medicines for—"

2. From H. H. Maharaja Hari Har Mardaraj Deo Bahadur, at Kalikote.—"I freely thank Dr. Major for his invention (Electro-Sarsaparilla) which is a sure specific for purifying blood and curing all diseases arising from poverty or impurity of blood."

3. From H. H. the Raja Bahadur of Bodh, Orissa—"Your Sarsaparilla, I find, more efficacious than others. I have tried."

4. From H. H. Raja Gour Chandra Deo, Feudatory Chief of Hairakhol.—"I have tried your Sarsaparilla and derived good effect."

5. From Dr. Surjya K. Sarbadhicari Rai Bahadur, President, Medical Board, Calcutta.—"I tried the phials of Sarsaparilla and found it useful to some of my patients suffering from impurities of the blood."

6. From Col. G. L. Walker, I. M. S., Prof., Medical College, Madras.—"I can recommend it most highly."

7. From H. H. Maharajah Dalganjan Sing Deo, Feudatory Chief of the Patna State.—"As a sincere admirer of Dr. Major's Electro-Sarsaparilla after having seen its marvellous effect in an obstinate case in my family, I feel no hesitation to thank you for the good that you have done to suffering humanity by publishing it. As a mark however insignificant of my appreciation of the worthy and efficacy of your Electro-Sarsaparilla I have the pleasure to hand you a Gold Medal, which I hope you will kindly accept as a token of my good wishes.

NUMEROUS UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL QUARTERS.
ALL CORRESPONDENCE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

CAN BE HAD ONLY OF
W. MAJOR & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—12, Wellington Street, CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Rs. 4 per month; Fourth and onward Two annas Re. 1 per month; Twice per week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Rs. 3 per month; Fourth and onward Three Annas per line Rs. 1-8 per month. Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

FOR SALE

FOUR-SEATED BRAKE, by Bonnor, London, in good condition, with Lamps, Cushions, etc., complete, suitable for Horse, from 15 nd. to 15-2, Rs. 250.
Apply to
THE MILITARY SECRETARY
to H. E. the Governor,
Government House, Malabar Point.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.
Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.
Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND JABBARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Bundy,
Lahore,	Bombay	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombasa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, as Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accredited does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Japan purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Upper Ports.
Sub-Branches:—Akyab, Mandalay, Moulmein and Myitkyina.
Sub-Agencies:—Amherst, Bangalore, and Moulmein City.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,80,810.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED PER AN. ON DEPOSITS STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5 per cent. per annum.
1 to 2 Years 4 " "
6 Months 3 " "
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.
PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10 received and kept account for long periods at 1½ per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the usual Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 12,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 401,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK, LD.; THE PARIS BANKS, LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	" 7,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	" 3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	" 10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
DAVID MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
JOHN WATSON, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,	
BANGKOK,	ILOILO,	RANGOON,	
BATAVIA,	JOLO,	SAIGON,	
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO	
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,	
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,	
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,	
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,25,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accredited does not amount to Rs. 1 throughout.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 3 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
W. ADAMS GRAM,
Acting Agent.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

PROSPECTUS OF

MESSRS. MAX MINCK & CO., "LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,

ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.

APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—

THE SECRETARY,

MESSRS. MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE.

5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,

8 per cent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present Shareholders will have the first refusal.

Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs. a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11 0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3 0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,

COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHEWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 6	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 3	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 18	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 38, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same at most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)..... Rs. 12,50,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 10,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
3½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS, Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

Consols	£83 1-8	= + 1-16
Consols	£87 1-1	= — 1-4
Indian Sterling		
	£103	= — 1-2
Indian Enfaced		
	£95	= + 1-8
Spot in London	25 15-16	= unchanged
2 months hence	25 5-8	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	55 7-8	= unchanged
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25'16	= unchanged
Berlin	20'42 1-2	= do
New York Demand	483 1-2	= — 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3-8 per ct	= — 1-8
6 „ „ „	3 3-8 per ct	= — 1-8
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	4 per ct	= unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8 per ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 3-4 per ct	= do
7 day market loans	4 per ct	= do

SUGAR—
German Granulated 1st marks N.D. 10 1-2 = unchanged. Tone steady.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 A.-M. Sellers, 31s. 6d. = + 3d. } Tone of
White Karachi A.-M. Sellers 29s. 3d. = + 6d. } Wheat
Red Karachi J.-F. Buyers 28s. 3d. = — 9d. } Firm.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore J.-F. Buyers 35s. 9d. = — 3d. } Tone of
Brown J.-F. Value 33s. 3d. = — 3d. } Rapeseed Quiet.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. A.-M. sellers 31s. 9d. = — 3d. Tone of Linseed Firm.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 1-8 = — 1-16

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Bedwell, Warrior.

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00,000 Rs. 22,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 38,00,000 do Bombay
Rs. 60,00,000
At Rs. 1-4 1-8.
Minimum Rate Received 81 per cent.
Total Amount sold during the week Rs. 70,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 80,00,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier, Surats quiet. Manchester strong. Total Sales, (7)000. Spot 7·24 — 26. Egyptian fair brown 9 1-16 — 1-16 Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports (4)000, multilated. Arrivals closed easier.

Dec-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.Mar.	Mar.-April
6·35	6·35	6·34	6·34
—33	—33	—33	—33
April-May.	May-June.	June-July	
6·34	6·34	6·33	
—32	—32	—32	
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.		
6·31	6·31		
—33			

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	57,000
Do. last year	53,000
Exports to Great Britain	21,000
Do. do Continent	38,000
Mid-Uplands	13·50 — 20
Futures, month of Dec.	12·33 — 35
Do. do. March	13·21 — 13

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 1-4 — 3 8
Futures, month of March	13·36 — 51
Do. do. June	13·77 — 53
Tone at close	More sales at a further decline.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 30th December, 1903 :—

Cotton	17,031 bales.
Wheat	912 cwts.
Linseed	693 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	93 „
Gingellyseed	„
Poppyseed	„
Groundnuts	„
Castorseed	„
Rice	„
Myrabollams	„
Cuttonseed	„

BOMBAY, [illegible] 31.

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready ... ...
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready ... ...
Castorseed—Tone quiet.
Ready ... ...
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.
Howrah Khandeish ...
15 per cent. Mixed ...
25 per cent. „ ...
50 per cent. „ ...
Black Kutnee „ ...
WHEAT.—Tone steady,
Pissi 91 per cent. Rs.
Club No. 1 „
Hard Red „
LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM
Tone easier.
Estimated sales ...
Imports ...

Dec-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
6·29	6·29	6·28
—15	—16	—16
April-May	May-June	June-July
6·28	6·28	6·28
—16	—16	—16
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
6·26	6·25	
—15	—16	

COTTON.—A further fall in prices in the American markets this morning caused an easier feeling locally, and Exporters having withdrawn from the market for forward delivery, little business is reported. Prices are from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 lower.

Ready Cotton continues in demand and a fair business was done by shippers and mills at rather lower prices.

The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	230	219	...	December
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	232	220	...	
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	...	232	220	...
Belati (M.-G.)	...	253	258	...
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	235	229	
Jalgaum do. ...	...	237	231	
Khamgaum do. ...	257	251	...	...
Karanja do. ...				
Khandwa do.	255	249	...	
Damangaum Poolgaum (MG)	260	254	...	
Nagpur (M.-G.) ...	262	256	...	
Oomras good staple (M.-G.)	265	259	...	
Broach do. ...	281	...	259	25 March
„ „ ...	277	...	...	25 April
Bhownugger do. ...	255	245	...	25 May.
Do. (H.-G) ...	253	243	...	„
Mathia (M. G.) ...	240	230	...	25 March
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	252	25 May.
Westerns	...	...	242	„

The following is the statement of the Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 30th December :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of straits Dollar coinage on the evening of the 23rd December 1903 ...		45,53,000
Value of Government Silver on do. do. ...		44,50,000
	Total... Rs	90,03,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of straits Dollar coinage ...	24,92,000	
Do. do. Government...	17,28,000	
		42,20,000
		1,32,29,000
Deduct—Dollars packed for export of the value of ...	4,54,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes ...	...	
New Coin paid to the Currency Department ...	16,00,000	
Do. Reserve Treasury ...	8,00,000	
		28,54,000
Balance on evening of the 23rd Dec. 1903 ...		1,13,75,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.	Rs.
Silver held on account of the tenders ...	65,91,000	
Do do Government,	37,84,000	
		1,03,75,000
There is in addition awaiting Assay—	Rs.	
Bullion received for Straits Dollar coinage ...	3,000	
Bullion belonging to Government ...	37,10,000	
		37,13,000

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier.
Spirits ...	
Good Bhowngger ...	
The Manchester Market has been ...	
2 1-2 per cent Consols ...	
3 per cent Rentes ...	
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan ...	
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers ...	
Bar Silver ...	

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth and strengthens the roots more effectually than anything else. For fair or grey hair use ROWLAND'S GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL, which does not stain or darken the hair, or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SUTHERLAND—JACKSON—December 21, at St Andrews, Church Karachi, by the Rev. A. McFarlane Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, William Sutherland, Superintendent of Telegraphs, of Telegraphs, to Nannie Mc-Quisten, second daughter of the late Rev. John Jackson, of Belize, British Honduras.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TANDAN—December 26, at Agra, the wife of Piaray Lal Tandan, Superintendent, Post Offices, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

McKERRON—ROBERTSON—December 21, at St Mark's Church, Aden, by the Rev E D Wright, R G McKerron, Indian Civil Service, to Jennie, second daughter of W W Robertson, Esq. His Majesty's Surveyor for Scotland, Wardie Bank, Edinburgh.

DEATH.

DE GRUYTHER—December 21, at Moradabad, Thomas William DeGruyther, late District Engineer and Paymaster of Forces.

HIGGS—December 22 at Jhansi Doris Mary Margaret the dearly loved and only child of Mr and Mrs James P Higgs Inspector Mahoba aged 2 years and 4 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 5h. 33m. High water, 9·22m., 10·42a. Low water, 3·39m., 3·45a.

Bank Holiday.

Proclamation Parade of Troops in Garrison.

Mahomedan Conference; the Press Conference, 8·30 a.m.

Novelty Theatre, Mr. Henry Dallas's Comedy Company.

Indian Circus, Esplanade, 9 p. m.

Cricket, Mr. A. H. Ason's Eleven vs. Aligarh College.

REPORTED THEFT.—Hakalchund Dayabhoy, a Hindu who resides on the third storey of a house at Mombadevi Road, has reported to the police that during the absence of his wife from home for a short time on the night of the 30th instant some one entered the room and carried off a small tin trunk containing gold and silver ornaments and wearing apperel, collectively valued at Rs. 650.

THE B.V.A. ANNUAL DANCE.—The members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery held their annual dance last night at their club premises Apollo Bunder, and there was a large gathering. The reading room of the club was tastefully decorated The dance commenced at 9 p. m. and a capital programme was gone through. The string band of the Colaba Infantry was in attendance. Refreshments were provided.

THE DOUBLE MURDER IN BOMBAY.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P.H. Dastur, Superintendent Nolan brought up on remand and again charged Goolam Ali Abdul Ali, a Borah, with causing the deaths of policeman No. 509E named Abdul Majit Khan and Asaria Kanji a grain dealer of Gilder Street by stabbing them with a clasp knife. Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, the accused being undefended. The circumstances under which the murders were committed on the 21st instant, have been reported. After the evidence of witnesses was recorded, the accused in answer to the questions put to him by the Court said he was under the influence of liquor at the time and did not know what he had done. The Magistrate committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

NEW CALENDARS.—We have received among other calendars one from Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Company, Agents of the Andrew Usher and Company, Edinburgh, manufacturers of the well-known Scotch whiskies "O.V.G." and "Special Reserve." It depicts in agreeable colours the scene outside the ancient palace of Holyrood, Edinburgh, on the occasion of the departure of their Imperial Majesties the King and Queen of England after their first Scottish Court. The calendar is got up in attractive style and should serve as a useful advertisement to the manufacturers. —Messrs. Glade and Company, Agents to the Western Indian Fire Insurance Company, have also sent us a calendar. It is artistically designed and will be an useful addition to the office equipment. The figures are boldly printed and the Company's coat-of-arms very attractively exhibited.—From the agents of the Lancashire Insurance Company, whose chief agents in Bombay are Sir Cowasjee Jehangir & Co., we have received a tasteful calendar printed in gold and red and also a neatly-bound blotter, which will be very useful for the writing table.—The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, whose Bombay Branch is situated at Sir Jar's Palace, Apollo Street, are presenting their clients with a calendar which is of the same design as that of last year. It is neat and printed in attractive colours, and does not take up much room, although the dates are boldly printed.—Messrs. Singer sewing machine manufacturers, who have a branch in Church Gate Street, are sending out a calendar which is particularly appropriate for an office. In addition to the usual information it gives all important holidays, Native and European.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT PLASSY.

THE Transport Plassy, Captain W. H. Haughton, will sail to-day, for Southampton, with details consisting of 31 officers, 9 ladies and 13 children, 1,086 non-commissioned officers and men, 36 women, and 73 children. The following are the names of the officers :—

Col and Mrs O S Smyth, daughter and son, R G A
Lieut Col and Mrs H K Allport and daughter, R A M C
Lieut Col and Mrs W B Thomson and two children, R A M C
Lieut Col and Mrs W K McLeod, R A
Major S Macdonald, R A M C
Major B J Innis, R A M C
Major B Forde, R A M C
Major and Mrs R C O Creagh, 47th Sikhs
Capt T B Harris, 1st Devon Regt
Capt E W W Cochrane, R A M C
Capt A H Marriott, R A M C
Capt E W P V Morriott, R A M C
Capt J S Armstrong, York and Lane Regt
Capt G C Rigby, Wiltshire Regt
Capt L F Molyneux-Seel, Border Regt
Capt A L Keogh, Connaught Rangers
Vety Capt W J Tatam, A O Dept
Capt A Armstrong, Wiltshire Regt
Capt H T Marshall, I A
Capt and Mrs E G Brownhead and 3 children, 2nd Gurkhas
Capt J B Keogh, 3rd Lancers
Capt A T Lough, R F A
Capt J S Bartrum, West York Regt
Hon Lieut and Qr Mr and Mrs G W Hayward, R F A
Lieut F S Bowring, I A
Lieut T K A Dalyell, I A
Lieut E S Morrison, So. Stafford
Lieut H A Grant, Leicester Regt
Lieut A A Smith, I A
2nd Lieut B S Moss Blundell, York Regt
2nd Lieut Fa rick, R I Regt
Son of Hon Lieut Wheelar, 6th D Guards
Wife of Capt Robertson and daughter, Cameronians
Daughter of Lt-Col Driscoll, I A
Daughter of late Col Roddy, I A

THE NEW BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

"The Bombay Cathedral Magazine" publishes the following letter from Bishop Pym, the Bishop-Designate of Bombay, to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese :—"I lose no time after my appointment to the important See of Bombay, in sending you a brief word of greeting. I look forward to my life and work amongst you with high hopefulness. Having already had some little experience of work in the Foreign Field, I have every reason to believe that the wider sphere of similar work in the Diocese of Bombay will be of the deepest interest to me. I look forward with especial pleasure to the inspiration of a larger experience of, and closer relations with, the Native Indian Church. May our work and life together be one of mutual blessing and happiness. Mrs. Pym and I hope to leave England for Bombay on or about 20th January, 1904. It is, for several reasons impossible for us to make an earlier start. I need scarcely say that I earnestly desire your prayers that I may be given wisdom and strength to discharge faithfully the responsible office to which I have been called.—Believe me to be, yours very faithfully, W. R Mauritius, Bishop-Designate of Bombay." Dr. Pym is expected to arrive in Bombay about February 6th. It is a coincidence, says the "Cathedral Magazine" that Dr. MacArthur as Bishop of Bombay and Dr. Pym Bishop of Mauritius were consecrated on the same day, the Feast of St. Michael and all All Angels, in 1898, at Westminster Abbey, and that two former Indian Bishops, Myine of [illegible] and Dr. Johnson of Calcutta, took part in [illegible] consecration.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Ex-mouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE INDIAN SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR'S ADDRESS.

The following is the continuation of the inaugural address delivered by Mr. Justice Chandavarkar of Bombay at the opening of the Indian Social Conference in Madras.

THE ARYA SAMAJ.

No fact ought to serve more to open the eyes of Hindoos to their social evils than this—that they are being slowly reduced in number. Mr. Baines in a lecture which he delivered at the Arya Society, London on the main features of the last Census, brought out this fact and emphasised it by figures. Brahmins, he showed who were 72 1 3rd of the population in British India in 1891, have decreased by the "small" fraction of 40 per 10,000—"small" with an ominous fate. Islam has increased by 7·3 per cent; Christians by 27 3-4 per cent. The drawback of Hinduism which is calculated in the long run to tell on its future fatally was pointed out by the late Dewan Bahadur Shrinivas Raghava Iyengar in these words —"As soon as a person of the lowest classes of the Hindoo population is converted either to the Christain or the Mahomedan religion, he emerges at a bound from his position of social degradation and is acknowledged by persons belonging to the higher classes to have done so; and he often turns the tables against the latter by calling them Kaffirs or Heathen. It is also noteworthy to what extent the removal of the social stigma of degradation stimulates the industrial activity of the classes who have been relieved of it. The Moplahs of Malabar for instance, are far more active and enterprising and well to do than the classes of the Hindus from whom they have seceded." The credit of trying to remove this blot on the Hindoo society is due to the Arya Samaj. During the year just closing under the auspices of the Arya Samaj of Gurjanwala a Mahomedan by birth was taken openly into the fold of the "Arya Dharma;" and the other fact to note in this connection is that the "Sanatana Dharma Sabha" of Jalandher "purified" on the 28th of February last a Khatri who had turned a Mahomedan" some time back.

THE NEED FOR REFORM.

The complaint is often made, however, in some quarters that the social reform movement fails to make any appreciable impression or create any tangible influence on the people because it borrows its ideas mostly from foreign civilizations instead of proceeding strictly on what are called national lines. But it is when we come to examine the question what are national lines and what are the highest and noblest ideals of the people that we get into numberless conflicts of opinions. Now I for one will not complain of such conflicts. All progress is the result of conflict, and is is I consider a healthy and hopeful sign for a people if they seriously ponder over their problems and show by means of it an active awakening of their minds and their conscience though it may be accompanied ye a perplexing diversity of views. But the thing to be deplored in our social controversies is that most of them are controversies entered into without into without a serious sense of responsibility and partake more or less of the nature of petty squabbles ending ending in personalities and obscuring the real problem which the community is called upon to face. Hence it happens that though this problem of social reform has been before us for so many years we yet he the question raised—What is social reform? Does India need it? The answer to the question whether social reform is needed or not depends on the answer to a much simpler question—Are you going to accept or not the strenuous life of the modern times? Just ponder over this.—We are no longer local and circum-scribed. The times are gone when the Bengali, or the Madrasi or the Punjabi or the Bombayite—when the Brahmin or the Shudra or the Hindu or the Musulman walked each in the name of his own god and his own limited circle. The time is gone when our conceptions of duties and necessities were narrow because our life was narrow. In this state of things, while our lives are widening immensely, our customs cannot stand still. The environment is changed and for very life we have to strive to be complete in it or else be swamped by it. If you think our ideals of life must be confined to creeping low instead of fitting ourselves for this "vigorous life"—then undoubtedly social reform or for the matter of that all reform is a nuisance and you may at once have it out of the field. But in that case must be content to see us [illegible] in every life company when we go to the Transvaal or to the Australian colonies. The race in national life is now to those who work ahead and look ahead—who recognise seriously that a vigorous national life is the result of a harmonious development of the powers, the intelligence, and the moral forces of all those who go to constitute the people. It is upon the recognition of this harmonious—this of the "strenuous life" of the times that the social reform movement is based.

CASTE AND DISRUPTION.

We hear it said that neither our programme nor method is national. Now, the word national is very enchanting but it is one of those words which I venture to think, some people have been in the habit of employing without defining to themselves or to others exactly what they mean by it when they use it as an argument against our social reform movements. The charge against us is that we adopt western ideals and methods of reform and therefore endanger the prospects of success. I should respect this criticism highly if it came from those who have taken upon themselves the burden of work in social reform. If what is meant by the criticism is that the Conference embraces within its fold men of all the Indian sects and communities, and that it is trying to erect one social platform for all I claim for the Conference this that in that respect it is working, and in my opinion rightly working on national lines. The greatest evil that has been for centuries threatening the country is the tendency towards social disruption. In his work on "Tribes and Castes" the Rev. Mr. Sherring says that there are about 1500 subdivisions among Brahmins. The Census Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1901 shows that among the Gujar Brahmins alone there are 86 subdivisions. The Census Report of the Madras Presidency shows that there are 490 subdivisions of Shudras. If we take the whole of India the castes and subdivisions are innumerable—Their number is legion and it is doubtful whether they can be counted. Now social stratification and religious differences are I admit inevitable in all developed communities and they existed in ancient India. But this at all events appears clear that whether in the times of Manu or of the Mahabharata, the rules about interlining and intermarriage were not so strict as they are now. We have it from the Mahabharat: "A Brahman may take his food from another Brahman, a Kshatriya, or a Vaishya; a Kshatriya may take his food from a Brahmin or a Vaishya—but not from Shudras who are addicted to evil ways and who partake of all manner of food without scruple." Diversity did exist but the philosophers who may be called the reformers in that they discountenanced the tendency towards disruption were diligent in preaching the unity that underlay the diversity. The unity of Godhead which found sublime expression in the words of the Rig Veda :—'Ekam Sad-Viprah bahuda Vadanti', struck the keynote of unification in religion and philosophy. The same keynote was struck by the Mahabharata in these words :—"There is no distinction of caste; the whole world is created by God." This was in the rationalistic age. Perhaps the earlier fourfold classification of society was a step in the direction of unification—not disruption. Classification is often the first step towards unification. Whatever may be said about Brahmans and Kshatriyas, who were small communities, the Vaishyas and the Shudras could not have been homogeneous castes. They were comprehensive names given to a variety of professional subdivisions of the country. Anyhow the claims put forward by the Brahmin and not supported by their intrinsic merits drove the rationalistic mind in ancient times to insist upon the unity of man underlying class distinctions. The Sanatana philosophers taught it as in the Mahabharata The Buddhists and Jains emphasised it. We have instances of non Brahmins raised to Brahminhood in ancient India. These instances will be found summarised in the Aryan Tract Society's pamphlet on "The Caste system." Saty Kama Jabala, Kavasha Vyasa, Parashara, Vasistha, Vishwamitra, Aristhasena, Sindhudvipa, Trayaruna, Pushkarin, Kapi, and the two sons of Nabhaga were non Brahmins converted into Brahmins, Kanyayani, Gargya, Maitriy, and Mandgalya represented Brahmin families of Kshatriya origin. We have instances of non Brahmins who became Vedic Rishis. In fact as pointed out by Mr. R. C. Datt in his "Ancient India," in the entire range of the Vedas "we have not one single passage to show that the community was cut up into hereditary castes." It is true that as ages went on, in spite of the philosophical tendency and earlier traditions, self multiplication of castes went on but side by side with that degenerating and disintegrating tendency, reformers also rose from time to time. Mr. Wilkins in his work on "Modern Hinduism" has a chapter on the sects of these reformers, Mr. Barth devotes a chapter of his "Religious of India to the same subject and in his concluding chapter he makes the remark that the history of Hinduism has been a history of perpetual reform. The late Mr. Justice Ranade's lecture on Marathe Saints serves also to teach the same lesson from our past history.

AIMS OF THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Social Conference aims at no other object than this unification which has formed the keynote of the best and noblest of the ancients of the country. In that sense it has a right to claim that it works on national lines. Now as to our programme and our methods, the criticism to which it is often subjected is that the programme is too wide. It is often a good thing to confine activity to a few rather than to dissipate it in many directions and fritter away energy on many objects where it can be usefully conserved on a few and those the most pressing. But the question is which of our social evils are the most pressing that we must needs confine all attention and activity to them? Are we agreed on that point? And if we debated the matter, are we all likely to agree upon it? It has appeared to me all along ever since I have been thinking on these social questions, as I may venture to say it appeared even more clearly to the late Mr. Justice Ranade, that all the items in the programme of the Social Conference are more or less pressing—some perhaps more than others, but the evils to which those items relate are merely external signs of one evil which is the root of them, and these several customs which the Conference proposes to reform are merely the off shoots of that one evil. That one evil is the tendency towards social disruption and disintegration which I have said has been going on among us in this country for ages. It is a superficial view to take of the cause of the decadency of a community of people to say that it has gone down solely because it is divided into innumerable castes it enforces infant marriage, it prohibits widow marriage and keeps women in seclusion. What a society needs as the starting point of all healthy progress is an intelligent and earnest capacity of outlook as regards both individual and social life. Before any particular reform there must be the reform of the heart and the mind—which can only come from the intelligent consciousness that a healthy society is that the units of which are taught that every one of them if a responsible being, that every one of them is and ought to be a helpful being that every one of them has rights with its attendant responsibilities, and that the neglect and suffering of any unit must tell on the whole. This is social reform. You cut the whole into this and that item of reform for the sake of convenience to draw attention to the particular evils which may loosely. But true social reform goes behind the particular customs which are merely symptoms, and takes hold of the symptoms for the purpose of diagnosing the disease. To carry forward the struggle of society for a higher life—to fit it up for the responsibilities and the stress of the strenuous life, you need to look at its customs in a wide, comprehensive spirit.

THE REFORMER'S STRUGGLE.

What the social reformer must first equip himself with to make the reform really beneficial is what Immanuel Kant called the spirit of "illumination"—the sp

THE
CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"LALIMLI"
MATERIALS:
GUARANTEED PURE WOOL.

	From Rs. a.	To Rs. a.	
SUITING FLANNELS in all weights and mixtures, plain striped, and checked	2 8	3 8	per yard
SHIRTING FLANNELS	2 0	2 8	do
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNEL	at	2 12	do
TWEEDS	at	2 8	do
GREY WORSTED COATINGS	3 8	5 0	do
HOMESPUNS	1 12	2 4	do
SERGES—Indigo Blue, fast Khaki and all other colors	2 6	4 8	do
GREATCOATINGS	2 8	5 0	do
(all materials 54" wide)			
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES 27" wide	at	1 8	do
PUTTIES in Khaki, Blue & Green, in all sizes	From	1 2	per pair
SADDLE NUMDAHS,—for Ladies		5 0	each
For Gents		4 8	do
HORSE CLOTHING,—Quarter piece only	6 8	12 0	
Complete suit	11 12	22 12	
SERVANTS' CLOTHING MATERIALS	2 6		per yard
CAWNPORE SHAWLS OR LOHIS	3 8	10 0	each
BERLIN WOOLS & KNITTING YARNS	2 0		per lb.

BLANKETS.

	Rs. a.	
BED BLANKETS—thick quality in White	from 4 8	each
BED BLANKETS—in Scarlet and Brown	from 4 12	do.
BED BLANKETS—medium weight in Scarlet only	from 2 2	do.
HORSE BLANKETS—Black 6' by 6'	4 2	do.
SERVANTS' BLANKETS—Grey 6½' by 4½'	From Rs. 1 12 to 2 12	do.
ARMY BLANKETS	from 2 13	do.

RUGS.

In genuine Clan Tartan patterns, 90" by 60"—Rs. 12 each with fringed ends.
(SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE LIST.)

HOSIERY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Including JERSEYS, SWEATERS,
BALACLAVA CAPS,
SOCKS, STOCKINGS, and
SANITARY GREY UNDERWEAR
OF THE FINEST QUALITY
"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

"UP-TO-DATE
SHORTHAND."

STUDIOS :—
Bombay, 53, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Madras, Y.M.C.A. Buildings.
Poona, 11, Main Street, Camp.
Ahmedabad, 497, Reid Rd.
Karachi, Preedy St.

Gold Medal Contest 5th January.
Prospectus, etc. Half-anna stamp.
Address "The Secretary" any branch.

PIANOS
FOR THE
TRANSVAL
SCHOOLS.

ONE of the First Steps on the part of the British Government in regard to the Schools of the New Colony has been the selection of Pianos to be shipped to South Africa. The first 100 Pianos will be despatched by Messrs. JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, Ld., early in January, 1903.

Reprinted from
"The Times"
Nov. 26, 1902.

Agents for these Beautiful Pianos
S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS,
TROPICAL HARMONIUMS,
AMERICAN ORGANS,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT
AND
NEW MUSIC.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHI.
BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES.
"MINTON" PAVEMENT DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES.
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working Drawings, and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
7, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.
Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-Country Orders Promptly Attended to.
☞ For safe delivery of orders and correspondence please address us in full, as there are others trading under the name "MADON," who all have started business after us.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
70 Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
SEASON 1904.
Passages Booked by :—
P. & O., MAIL.
HALL LINE.
CITY LINE,
ANCHOR LINE.
ITALIAN LINE,
AUSTRIAN LLOYDS.
} Best available berths secured. Reductions to Railway Employes, Missionaries and families obtained.
PASSAGES for non-liners registered on application. Baggage received, shipped and stored at low rates. Passengers met on arrival at Railway Stations.
For particulars and sailings apply to
COUTTS & CO.
PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,
103—5, Hornby Row, Bombay.

COOKING STOVES
AND
RANGES
TO BURN COAL, WOOD OR OIL.
WICKLESS BLUE FLAME
OIL STOVES, STEAM COOKERS
ROOM HEATERS,
HYDROCARBON BURNERS, BLOW LAMPS, ALL ACCESSORIES, FIRE BRICKS SHOVELS, POKERS, SCRAPERS, FLUE BRUSHES, &c.
LAWN MOWERS,
STOVE DEPOT,
17, HUMMUM STREET.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLSE AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and Q.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Waters broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.
ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application
To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

PIANOFORTES
SPECIALLY BUILT for INDIA and guaranteed to stand the Climate of India.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE STUTTGART.
JULIUS BLÜTHNER LEIPZIG.
S. & P. ERARD LONDON.
MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
Pianos by the above well-known makers may be obtained for Cash or on the Hire System under which, by the payment of a fixed amount monthly slightly in excess of the ordinary charge for simple hire, the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer on the completion of twelve or twenty-four payments, as the case may be.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES on application to
THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1904.

THE NATIVE BOOK-WORLD.

THE official returns of books printed in the Bombay Presidency have to deal almost entirely with Vernacular publications, and a cursory examination of such a list may afford a not uninteresting glimpse of the demands of the literate native mind. The catalogue for July-September, 1903, contains the names of 177 new books and 57 periodicals (newspapers being excluded). Of the 177, fifty-five are written in Gujerati, twenty-three in Marathi, seventeen in English, fourteen in Urdu, ten in Sindhi, seven in Gujerati and Sanskrit, and two in Marathi and Sanskrit. There are 35 Gujerati and nine Marathi periodicals. Judged by the numerical test, the Gujerati literary man is the most active, though it must be remembered that Gujerati is the home language of the highly-instructed Parsi community. Bombay would seem to be the chief publishing centre, followed by Ahmedabad, and, at a distance. Poona, Surat and Sukkur (the Edward Press) each publish several works. Thirty-five of the publications are classed as poetry, thirty as religious, twenty-three as linguistic, seventeen as dramatic, fifteen as scientific (including mathematical), eleven as fiction, six as philosophical, six as historical, five as medical, five as upon art or the arts, two as biographical, one as on politics, and 67 as miscellaneous. Thirty-three of the whole, including most of the "linguistic," are "designed for educational purposes," *i.e.*, apparently, schoolbooks. But a better idea of the tendency of the books will, perhaps, be obtained if we examine the descriptions of a few representative publications and draw some inferences therefrom. Let us first cast about for titles suggesting original thought or research. "The Arctic Home in the Vedas," English, by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, B. A., L. L. B., has already been commented on in the Press as, at any rate, a production of untiring energy, and perhaps of real scientific value. "Sangit Sahitya, or the Science of Music," "Gujerati, by Nanabhai Damodar," may or may not cover untrodden ground. "Siment Banavavano Hunnar (The Art of Preparing Cement)," by Trikamlal Damodardas Vakil, copyrighted by the Gujerat Vernacular Society is No. 6 of the "R. B. Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh Series," and if it is but read, should be an example of a welcome attempt to extend industrial knowledge. "Khadga Pariksha, athava Talavarichen Varnana, Bhag Phaila, How to test the Quality of a Sword, or the Description of a Sword, Part 1)," Marathi, by Thakur Basti Sinhaji Chauhan, Bombay and Baroda, is, it is hoped, an exposition of expert knowledge. "The History of the Deshpandes of Patode (Taluka Yeola, District Nasik), Marathi, by Shankar Chimnaji Deshpande, Poona, may, perhaps, be a useful contribution to local history; but it cannot be said that many of the other Vernacular books bear on their title-pages the promise of original thought, whether in the literary or the scientific field, of more than mediocre value to the world. There may, of course, be gems hidden within the many volumes of fiction or devotion, and especially in the periodicals, but this must be guessed at.

What are the typical books, as far as their descriptions inform us? Plays in numbers: "Sati Ratnakumari, or the Virtuous Ratna Kumari;" "A drama entitled Naja Shirin," a translation of "King Lear;" "Ganapati Samarthya (prowess of the God Ganpati)," "the Drama of Ramdas;" "Indar Sabha (the Court of Indra);" "Ashaka-ka-Khun, Damanka Dhabha, urf Daulat ka Pyar," "Chahat se Aar, or the Murder of a Lover, a Stain on the Skirt, or Love of Wealth and Shrinking from Love." Such titles indicate the native fondness for the theatre, but the modern original native drama has not yet been shown to possess special literary or ethical worth. "Songs occurring in the Play of Rama Ranjit" is published at Morvi in an edition of 5,000 copies. It is no doubt intended to be sold in the theatres of the Morvi Dramatic Company. "A Guide to playing on the Accordeon," Gujerati, by H. M. Meherally, is intended also for the native theatre. Take fiction again. The crying want of Vernacular fiction is a good novel of native life and character as it is. "Kunvari Kanya, Hindu Ghar Sansar Sthitinun Chitra, or the Unmarried Girl, a Picture of Hindu Domestic Life," Gujerati, by Bhavanishankar Narsinhram, may answer this description, or it may be like, it is feared, many of the little books thumbed by native young men in leisure hours at the shop-door, or at midday on the cot, purely sensational or immoral. Other titles are "Motni Khim, yane Ajab Prem, or the Valley of Death or Wonderful Love," "Suriti and Suniti," "Gulabakavali, or the Story of Gul Bakavli." More promising sound "Pruthuraj Chavan," "Ramayan bar Tarje Novel Gulshane Akhlak, or Ramayan in the form of a novel, or the Garden of Morality," "The Female Watercarrier of Panipat (an Historical Novel)," and so on. Under "History" a 28th edition, of ten thousand copies, of the late R. S. Mahipatram Rupram's "Short History of Gujerat," in Gujerati is a welcome announcement. "Japanachi Mardumki, or the exploits of the Japanese," is at any rate up to date. "An Appeal to the Zoroastrian Community" is an example of the many books written for a single community. Some of these, as in the case of the powerful Jain community, testify to a vigorous communal life. Thus "Important Resolutions passed by the Jain Community of Surat," is published in an edition of three thousand copies. "Advice to Virshaiv Brahmans" (Kanarese), "Kshatriyas and their Existence," by the Gaekwar's Librarian, "Conclusive Proofs showing how Goldsmiths can become Kshatriyas" and others may be classed under the same head of books interesting to members of castes.

Religious and devotional books and prayer books, similarly, are numerous. Many of them come under the head "Poetry" in the catalogue. Such are "Hymns in Praise of the Goddess (Ambika)" and Verses in Praise of (the Hindu God) Bala Harman (Ahmedabad), "Ninety-nine Modes of Offering Prayers," published by the Jain Dharma Prasarak Sabha, "Rahe Iman or the Path of Faith," "A collection of songs to be daily sung by the votaries of the god Dattatriya (Khervadi, Nasik), "Songs in praise of the god Malhari Martanda" (Poona). "A collection of the Abhangas of Tukaram, with notes and various readings" shows that the Marathas have not lost their fondness for their classics. Two publications in Sanskrit are "The Bee at the lotus-like feet of the god Shankar" and "Mystical formulæ for contemplation and worship." Then we have "A book on Sufism in Sindhi"; two Musulman devotional books published at Surat and Ahmedabad, one being entitled "Mode of prayers and a book on those who don't pray" (who are not likely to buy it), and another an account of the martyrdoms of Hasan and Husen. Further down the list comes "Yoginitantra or a Mystical Work intended for Female Yogis"; two Hindi and Sanskrit treatises on Astrology (classified in the list as "Scientific, Mathematical" and "Scientific Natural" respectively and then Ganpati Mela songs in Marathi and Sanskrit. Add a few collections of moral maxims which can hardly be expected to carry the value of a good picture of life in the concrete, school-books and a few translations of good English and Sanskrit works, and the quarter's output of printed books has been roughly accounted for. Among the periodicals the most noteworthy are "The Indian Textile Journal" in Gujerati, several caste magazines, "Buddhiprakash," the magazine of the Gujerat Vernacular Society, the "Gujerat School Paper" with an issue of 3,500 copies, "Saraswati" edited by two Parsi ladies, Mr. K. N. Kabraji's "Stri Bodha or Instruction for Women," "The Theosophist" in English and Marathi with an issue of five thousand published by "The Literary Fraternity," Bombay, and several learned periodicals. On the whole the periodicals show a higher note of seriousness than the books, but it cannot be said that the catalogue, as a whole, points to a very flourishing state of literature or education, promise though there be here and there. There is evidently a large section of the reading population which still reads poetry in preference to prose—a universal mark of primitive civilization. Of the original books very few bear, at any rate, in their titles any appearance of sustained or concentrated mental effort, and, interesting though the catalogue undoubtedly is, it is not interesting as is the catalogue of, say, any single London publisher, for its display of eager intellectual life, advanced scholarship or feverish originality. However books of course are not everything.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE stimulating and admirable address with which Mr. Justice Chandavarkar opened the proceedings of the Social Conference in Madras comes as a refreshing experience after the "calls to arms" of disappointed Congress leaders and the tub thumping of a President who should never have been recalled from the retirement to which he was entitled. When the political orators have had their say the great battle of progress in India still remains to be fought. India's essential needs are social and economic and when reforms affecting the lives of the people exhibit results in clearing prejudices and changing customs based on ignorance, political conditions will adjust themselves to the new order. The true friend of India therefore finds much more encouragement for hope in the future of the country and its people in the doings of assemblies like the Mahomedan Educational Conference and the Social Conference than in all the speeches, resolutions and tumult of the Congress. The Social Reform movement is especially distinguished in having as the chief spirit of its organization a man of high ideals and exceptional ability, who sees clearly the things which hold back the peoples of India and has the courage to speak, clearly and forcefully, in season and out, the faith that is in him. In all movements there are doubters and Laodiceans and in a crusade against customs and ways of thought centuries old the finest enthusiasm may be speedily chilled. But to those who ask what good is being done by the Social Reformers Mr. Chandavarkar has a very effective answer. He points to the actual results attained; but these do not represent the complete effects of a movement whose influence must penetrate to every class of the population. The leaven is at work; what Mr. Chandavarkar calls the ferment is operating and must spread, no matter how slowly. Every individual departure from an outworn custom makes it easier for the next and its influence extends in an ever widening circle. Very soon there must come a great cleavage with the old ways for, as Mr. Chandavarkar indicates, modern conditions of life are impinging heavily on ancient usages. The times are gone as he says "when the Bengali or the Madrasi, or the Punjabi or the Bombayite, the Brahmin or the Shudra, or the Hindu or the Mussalman walked each in the name of his own god and his own limited circle." The environment is changed, he adds, "and for very life we have to strive to be complete in it or else be swamped by it." The modification of old customs is inevitable; and the fact is recognised even by those who are striving to oppose it. Economic conditions alone will force on changes and have already established some curious contradictions in the ways of the orthodox. The rising generation will not entirely follow in the path of its predecessors. Educated India, at least with the example and precept of teachers like Mr. Chandavarkar, will strike out along new lines and will adapt itself to that "strenuous life" from which not even the traditional East may separate itself without paying a heavy penalty. Mr. Chandavarkar is a sane apostle and the gospel he preaches is eminently one of truth. India is not deficient in men of conspicuous ability but she can present few finer figures than that of one whose pure patriotism finds its expression in preaching the doctrine of social regeneration.

THE MULKOWAL DISASTER.

AN important announcement comes from Lahore with reference to the Mulkowal inoculation disaster. We have repeatedly urged the publication of the report of the Commission, over which Sir Lawrence Jenkins presided, and although questions concerning the matter have been asked in Parliament, neither the Secretary of State nor the Government of India has made any satisfactory reply. In the words of the "Lancet," of November 7, to which we drew attention ten days ago, the inference from the silence was that the "finding must be an unpleasant one. One can hardly imagine that the Government has suddenly put on a cloak of magnanimity that it intends taking a parental view of the matter, and that this silence is merely a means of screening one or two individuals." The whole crux of the question was: who was to blame, the inoculator or the serum? Still Government refused to publish the report. The Punjab Government has solved the problem. Over the signature of Mr. A. B. Kettlewell, Judicial and General Secretary to the Local Government, it has forwarded to Dr. Elliot, the medical officer, who conducted the operations at Mulkowal, a certificate, dated December 28th, in the following terms:—"His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab hereby certifies that the Government of India exonerates Dr. A. M. Elliot, formerly employed by the Punjab Government on anti-plague inoculation work, from blame in connection with the accident at the village of Mulkowal in November, 1902, which resulted in the deaths, from tetanus, following on anti-plague inoculation, of nineteen persons." In face of this declaration it matters little whether the report be published or not. The issue is narrowed down.

*** WITH to-day's issue of the "Bombay Gazette" is distributed the "Gazette" Almanac for 1904.

INVITATIONS are out for a Ball at Government House on January 7th.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM of Hyderabad will arrive in Bombay on Saturday. A salute of 21 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 12 o'clock noon to announce his arrival.

A RUMOUR was circulated in Bombay yesterday that Government intended abolish from to-day the 3 1-4 per cent import duty on Cloth and also the 3 1-2 per cent excise on Cloth xperts. This is however, officially denied. All that is being done is to alter the tariff valuation of various grades of cloth for purposes of duties. The changes were announced in the last "Gazette of India." They are merely to bring the tariff valuations more into accord with the actual market values than they are at present.

MAJOR A.R. STUART, commanding the Royal Artillery at Rangoon, was killed on parade on Wednesday morning by a fall from his horse. The artillery were having a rehearsal of the New Year's Day ceremonial parade, and Major Stuart's charger becoming frightened at the feu-de-joie plunged and threw its rider. Major Stuart was carried to the Station Hospital in an insensible state, and died at half-past nine without having regained consciousness His kindness and courtesy endeared him to those he met, and the deepest sympathy is felt for Mrs. Stuart.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 29th was 627, giving a death-rate of 42·01 per annum per thousand as against 49·65 the corresponding period of last year, and 62·32 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 43 died from fevers; 61, plague; 3, small pox; 2, measles; 0, cholera; 3, leprosy; 49, phthisis; 45, diseases of the nervous system; 138, affections of the respiratory organs; 34, diarrhœa; 23, dysentery; 39, still born; 123, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 22; Brahmin, 18; Lingaet, 1, Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 322; Hindu low-caste, 69; Musalman, 140; Parsee, 25; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 15; Eurasian, 1; European, 1; and Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 339 as against 328 the corresponding period of last year, and 277 the average over the past five years.

POPE LEO has left £1,360,000, invested in foreign securities, to his successor.

THE New York authorities are taking steps to reduce street congestion, and lessen the danger to the lives of the people of new York, 538 of whom were struck, crushed, or ground to death by the street cars, trucks, and other vehicles in the city last year.

AFTER a pianoforte recital by Herr Rosenthal in St. Petersburg, the audience were so persistent in their calls for an encore that the manager had all the lights turned out. This proved unavailing, however, and the artist played for twenty minutes in the dark.

TWENTY-ONE years ago a peasant in the village of Jaennersdorf, near Ostpriegnitz, placed his son in a small building, and after walling him in, kept him there. Food was handed in through a small opening not many inches in diameter, which was the only channel for light and air within. The peasant is now aged ninety, his wife eighty-six, and the son forty-six. Rumours caused the police to investigate and they released the victim, whose condition was indescribable. He was totally mad. His parents, who say that he was a lunatic before he was immured, have been arrested.

DISORDERLY scenes have occurred at the Theatre Moliere, Brussels, at nearly every performance of the French piece "Ces Messieurs," a strongly anti-clerical play, which was not allowed to be performed in Paris owing to the feeling excited by the Associations law. At every performance there are a number of clerical students of the University in the House, who maintain a storm of hisses. On several occasions they have come to blows with others of the audience, and have been expelled. The critics are unanimous in praising the masterly style of the writing in which the play is written and having it called "The Modern Tartuffe."

THE question of the responsibility of racing motorists to their servants is shortly to be discussed in the French Courts in two cases. One is that of M. A. de Pallange, who was mechanician to Count Zborowski at the time of the latter's fatal accident in the hill-climb at Nice last April. M. de Pallange ascribes the catastrophe to the Count's imprudence, and claims £4,000 damages for the injuries which he received in consequence. The second case is that of the relatives of the mechanician to Mr. L. Porter, whose car upset at a corner in the Paris-Madrid race. The mechanician was thrown under the car and was burned to death when it caught fire. His family is bringing an action for compensation.

THE RUSSIAN SECRET SERVICE.

THE HISTORY OF A SPY.

(BY A SOFIA CORRESPONDENT.)

THE question of the day in Sofia is the so-called "Weissmann's affair." For the sake of this Russian spy, worthy rival of the famous Jakobson, men have for the moment forgotten the most vital and important questions of Bulgarian politics, the recent general election, the sittings of the new Chamber, the negotiations so slowly progressing in Constantinople about the new programme of reforms, and even the miserable situation of the Macedonian fugitives, for whose reinstallation in their native villages as yet no serious effort is being made. That Weissmann was a Russian spy was known long ago, and the interest of the documents mentioned does not lie merely in the confirmation of this fact, although even in this respect they are very instructive as showing us what sort of men are employed by the Russian Department of State Police and what methods are in use there. But the principal interest and the real political importance of these documents, writes the correspondent of a home paper, lie in the sinister light which they throw upon the part played by Weissmann in the domain of Bulgarian politics. It appears now that he was not an ordinary spy whose professional duties were limited to watching Russian political refugees living in Bulgaria. Far from that. Such duties occupied only a secondary place in his "mission." This ignorant, almost illiterate man, once condemned for swindling to three years' hard labour by a Russian court, was a sort of secret political agent of the Russian Foreign Office. As such he had in charge "the Russian interests in the Balkan Peninsula," and was supposed to work with the official representatives of Russian diplomacy in Sofia and Belgrade, but quite independently of them. Everything that was too dirty or too risky or dangerous for the latter came naturally within his province. His principal business consisted in getting all sorts of information regarding the intentions and doings of the Bulgarian Government, the relations between Bulgarian political men and parties, the plans and enterprises of the Macedonian revolutionaries, and so on. To ensure the success of his work he was obliged to keep up personal relations with all sorts and conditions of men in Bulgaria, with Ministers and deputies, with Macedonian agitators and Turkish officials, with postmen and detectives. All of them could be useful to him, and all of them he tried to attach, as his voluntary or involuntary tools, to his triumphal car. And his efforts proved, generally speaking, successful.

THE SECRET OF WEISSMANN'S POWER.

All the information which he could get he sent regularly to the Department of Asiatic Affairs in St. Petersburg, where it served to verify the official reports of Bachmetieff and Tcharikoff, and more or less determined the character of Russian policy in Bulgaria and Servia. Weissmann came here for the first time just after the assassination of Stamboloff, on the eve of the reconciliation between Bulgaria and Russia. In the beginning he was timid and cautious enough, but as the Russian influence in Bulgaria became stronger Weissmann also became more insolent in his own sphere of action. He was freely sowing corruption and treachery among Bulgarian political men and parties, violating laws, lying and calumniating, but no Bulgarian Ministry ever dared to stop him. On the contrary, the Bulgarian authorities always helped him and courted him because they were afraid of him and saw in him a favourite of the omnipotent Department of Asiatic Affairs in St. Petersburg. But especially attentive to him were, of course, the Zankovists who could refuse nothing to him and put at his disposal their police, their post-office, their telegraphs—everything indeed, of which he might be in need. And how did he answer all these attentions? He was sending to St. Petersburg reports in which he disclosed the "double-faced policy" of Dr. Daneff in regard to the Macedonian movement! But his time came when the Russophil Ministy of Dr. Daneff fell and its place was taken by the present Stambulovist Cabinet. This change was, of course, most disagreeable to Russian diplomacy. But, pledged as it was to non-intervention in the internal affairs of Bulgaria, it could not openly oppose the new Ministry. So much more energetically did the unofficial representatives of Russian diplomacy in Bulgaria, Weissmann and his men, begin to work against it. He at once started against it, and especially against Prince Ferdinand himself, a campaign of lies and calumnies which were calculated to discredit the new Bulgarian Government in the eyes of Europe, and so to prepare in Bulgaria herself the ground for a pro-Russian reaction. The Government of Petroff closely watched Weissmann, but for some time hesitated to take measures against his agitation. It saw behind him the far-reaching arm of the Russian Government, and waited.

THE REASON FOR HIS FALL.

Encouraged by his impunity, Weissmann behaved more and more boldly, until at last he permitted himself a thing that put an end to Petroff's hesitations. He sent to one of the Hungarian papers a sensational telegram by which it was communicated urbi et orbi that Prince Ferdinand had fled from Bulgaria, driven away by a military conspiracy. The Bulgarian Government seized the pretext of this "scandalous and insulting" telegram, and asked the Russian diplomatic agent in Sofia to sent away from Bulgaria his too zealous agent. Weissmann was removed, and a few days after his departure the publication of his secret papers began in local journals. For the greater part these papers have a special interest as relating principally to the spy's duties with regard to the Russian political refugees living in Bulgaria. But there are not a few documents which throw a light on his political works in Bulgaria and Servia. Such are, for instance, reports on the political situation, one of them composed by his local agents, generally very competent men, drawing their information from the most authentic sources; others, written by himself, false, stupid, sometimes quite incomprehensible; letters and receipts of his Bulgarian agents, among whom one wonders to find the names of well-known Bulgarian public men; receipts of postmen who served him truly and zealously, and who during five years systematically, day after day, brought to his office the private correspondence of persons who interested him; communications from Macedonian sources containing sometimes news that attested most intimate acquaintance on the part of their authors with all the plans and enterprises of the Macedonian revolutionaries; various secret writings keys to them, conventional signatures and terms—all the attributes of a vast and well-organised conspiracy that remind us of the famous Russian conspiracy in Bulgaria in the period of 1886-90. Finally, there are in Weissmann's papers some indications that he was not only a Russian but an international spy. He was always ready to sell his information to all those who were disposed to buy it, and we find among his customers the unfortunate Servian King Alexander, the Turkish Commissary in Sofia (Ali Terach Bey), and even Austria. And this seems to be one of the reasons that made the Russian Government dismiss him so readily. He was becoming dangerous even to his employers. The publication of the papers continues, and nobody knows what they will reveal to us to-morrow.

TELEGRAMS to the Australian papers, dated December 21st, say: M. Ruchloff has been appointed Russian Minister of Finance, and replaces M. Pleske.

DESERTERS report that persistent cannibalism exists among the Mullah's followers, and also that the Mullah is husbanding food for his warriors, leaving the rest to shift for themselves.

ONE of the most striking novelties at the Paris motor-show will be a new system of trains without rails. A high-powered motor-car is placed in front, but it is not used in the same manner as an engine the power being transmitted instead to each of the vehicles composing the train, every one therefore, propelling itself. The first car only carries the machinery and the brakes, but the wheels of each of the vehicles are actuated by the driver so as to turn at the exact moment necessary to negotiate sharp turnings.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FAR EAST CRISIS.

Japan's Purchase of Warships.

MOBILISING THE FORCES.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

The purchase of the two Argentine warships which are on the point of completion at Genoa is confirmed and Japan is the purchaser.

Five Russian torpedo vessels from Tunis have arrived at Malta where they are being docked.

DECEMBER 31.

The Russian transport Kazan, with upwards of one thousand picked men in the artillery and a quantity of stores has passed the Dardanelles bound for Port Arthur, this makes 4,000 picked troops similarly despatched during the present month.

Another report says that the Kazan and another have been recalled to the Black Sea for fear of being captured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER, 31.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" cables that Japan is reported to be mobilising her Military and Naval forces.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHICAGO HOLOCAUST.

Theatre Burned Down.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.

NEARLY 600 VICTIMS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

The Iroquois Theatre at Chicago, which is a magnificent new structure modelled after the Opera Comique in Paris was burned down during a matinee performance yesterday of the Drury Lane pantomime of "Blue Beard."

The audience became panic-stricken and rushed to the exits fighting desperately for the corridors.

Hundreds were burned or crushed to death and the loss of life is estimated at from 420 to 600.

The occupants of the gallery were caught in a trap and many were burned alive or suffocated. Some in their frenzy leaped into the stalls below where the flames swallowed them up. Many bodies were wedged upright between the seats.

The greatest mortality was at the foot of the gallery stairs where the bodies were piled up twelve deep.

Many of the victims were young women and children.

LATER.

A final computation of the losses in the Chicago fire gives 564 dead and 157 injured, a third of which are fatally injured and many are missing. The audience numbered 1,300.

The abestos curtain was lowered but stuck halfway thus forming a flue through which the flames poured and all was over in ten minutes.

The aspect of the trampled corpses and torn clothing tells a horrible tale.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 31.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" cables :—The Iroquois Theatre at Chicago was burned last night while a performance was proceeding.

The audience was seized with panic and the exits were blocked. The corridors were piled with the bodies of those who had been knocked down and trampled upon in the wild struggle to escape from the burning building and the loss of life was appalling.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE TRANSVAAL LABOUR.

The Importation of Chinese.

COUNCIL ADOPTS THE MOTION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

Sir George Farrar's motion has been carried in the Transvaal Council by 22 to 4 votes.

WEST AFRICAN RISING.

British Resident Killed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

A rising has occurred among the Akapoto tribe to the south of the Benue in West Africa. The British Resident and a Police Officer have been killed by the insurgents.

Punitive operations will be undertaken shortly.

[The region of the uprising is that of the River Benue the great eastern confluent of the Niger. The Benue rises in Adamana, a little to the north of Ngaundere (the Ngamdere of the Houssas.) For the first 100 miles of its course it remains a rocky mountain stream but after the junction of the May Kebbi in the Tuburi country it takes a western direction. Below the junction of Faro the river has a width of from 1,000 to 1,500 yards. It flows onwards through a beautiful country, its valley marked out for the most part by ranges of hills and its banks diversified with forests, villages and cultivated tracts.]

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

A Guarantee of Peace.

M. Nelidoff, the new Russian Ambassador in Paris, has presented his credentials to President Loubet. Speeches were exchanged on the occasion emphasizing the Alliance between the two countries which constituted a valuable guarantee of the peace of the world.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

The New Year's honours include Mr. Walter Colvin who receives a Knighthood and General Sir Edmond Elles who becomes a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.

LOSS OF A FRENCH TRANSPORT.

The French coasting Transport Vienne bound from Rochefort to Toulon has been lost with sixty on board.

THE PORTE AND REFORMS.

Yielding to the utmost pressure Turkey has agreed to appoint an Italian Commander of the Gendarmerie in Macedonia.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

CLOSE OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 31.

The Congress delegates after being flooded out of the pandal yesterday, adjourned to an adjoining building where, after some delay, the meeting was resumed. Mr. S. Bannerjee, in a long and stirring speech, moved that the Congress, while welcoming any wisely-considered scheme for the reform of the educational policy of the Government, is of opinion that the Universities Bill, if passed into law, will have, as recommended in the report of the Universities Commission, the effect of restricting the area of education and completely destroying the independence of the Universities, upon which largely depend their efficiency and usefulness, and turning them practically into departments of Government, and that the Congress is of opinion that the provisions of the Bill will not remove the shortcomings of the present system of higher education, but that provisions for funds and improvement in the standard of teaching by the agency of a superior class of teachers are imperatively needed in the interests of higher education. He proposed a list of modifications in the Bill under nine headings.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried with acclamation.

On the next resolution, that the Congress views with entire disapproval the Official Secrets Bill now before the Supreme Legislative Council inasmuch as it is uncalled for, is against the interests of public, is dangerous to individual liberty, and is retrograde in policy, and prays that the Government may be pleased to confine its scope to the disclosure of Naval and Military secrets, Pandit Vishen Narayan Ahur and Lala Murali Ahur and the Hon'ble Mr. A. Srinivasa Rao spoke.

Other matters discussed were military expenditure, the salt and income taxes, the territorial dismemberment of provinces, the Madras Municipal Bill, and the election of members to the British Parliament.

The Congress then re-appointed Mr. A. O. Hume to be General Secretary; Mr. D. R. Wacha, Joint General Secretary; and Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Assistant Secretary, for the ensuing year.

In the absence of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Wacha invited the delegates to be present at the next meeting of the Congress at Bombay.

With cheers for the King, the President, and others, the nineteenth session of the Congress terminated.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

At the opening of the seventeenth session of the Indian National Social Conference at the Anderson Memorial Hall, Madras, yesterday, there was a large gathering, including many ladies. Rai Bahadur Virashalingham Pantalu, President of the Madras Hindu Social Reform Association, in a short speech welcomed the delegates to the Conference. The Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkata Rao was elected President of the Conference on the proposal of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, who alluded to his well-known, practical, courageous and active work for reform in the Madras Presidency. The President then delivered his address, in the course of which he dealt successively with the problems of widow marriage, infant marriage, female education, the caste system intermarriage, and the voyage question. He congratulated the General Secretary and the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association on the resolution to have a definite statement of principles and a fixed comprehensive programme of work. He welcomed the dissensions that occurred as likely to emphasise the opposition of the orthodox which, he said, was sure to act as an education to the masses by bringing forward the pros and cons of the questions which are seriously affecting the home life of all Indians. In conclusion, he said, that the present stage of transition was marked, by attempts on all sides, to revive what was good and glorious of the ancient customs and manners while imbibing all that was noble and beneficial in Western manners and customs. What was wanted was a band of apostles to preach reform throughout the land; a band of patriots pure in domestic and social life to elevate the country by doing what is best to ameliorate the condition of Hindu men and women.

THE HENRY DALLAS MUSICAL COMPANY.

"THE MESSENGER BOY."

For the third night of their present engagement in Bombay the Henry Dallas Company produced the well-known London success "The Messenger Boy" and scored as emphatically as on the two previous evenings, showing up in a splendid manner the versatility of their clever players. The chief interest, of course, centred in the re-appearance of Mr. Percival Knight, who was out of the caste on the previous evening on account of an attack of fever, Mr. Knight sang and danced in his usual inimitable style and kept his audience in continual good humour during the whole time he was on the stage. Miss Grace Desmond ably seconded Mr. Knight by her clever impersonation of Tommy Bang's mother. This character offers scope for the peculiar style of comedy best suited to Miss Desmond's ability and she took full advantage of the opportunity and scored heavily. The remainder of the caste was made up from the various well-known members of Mr. Dallas' Company and each and every one sustained his or her part in a manner highly acceptable to the large audience in attendance. To-night's performance will complete the present Bombay engagement and on this occasion the offering will be "Gentlemen Joe," another London success, which however is new to this city. The title role will be impersonated by Mr. Knight and we know full well it will receive splendid treatment at his hands.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

INDIAN LIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

The New Year's Honours List was issued this evening and is as follows :—

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

The following are created Knights Commanders of the Order of the Star of India :—

The Hon. Mr. Arundel, Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council.

The Hon. Mr. Bourdillon, Resident of Mysore.

COMPANIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton, Member of the Executive Council, Bombay.

Mr. Brereton, Secretary, Public Works Department, Government of India.

The Hon. Mr. Hooper, United Provinces Executive Council.

Mr. Hall, Financial Commissioner, Burma.

Mr. Greer, Chairman, Calcutta Corporation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jennings, Resident, Western Rajputana.

Mr. Stuart, Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

Major-General Sir Edmund Elles, Military Member of the Viceroy's Council.

Sardar Saddoyai of Kohat.

COMPANIONS.

Mr. Blanford, formerly of the Indian Geological Survey.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, of the Viceroy's Council.

Mr. Hare, Commissioner of the Bears.

Mr. Bell, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

Mr. Claude H. Hill, late Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay.

Mr. Clarke, Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department, Government of India.

Mr. Gordon, late Secretary to the Irrigation Commission.

Mr. Walker, Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur.

Major Benn, Vice-Consul at Seistan.

The Hon. Mr. Madhu Sudhan Das, of the Bengal Legislative Council.

Mr. Perram, late of the Assam Public Works Department.

Raja Partab Singh of Oudh.

Raja Yahandad Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

KNIGHTHOOD.

A Knighthood is conferred upon Mr. Colvin, Barrister of Allahabad.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

Dafadar Kamrudin Hidayatali, of the Kathiawar Police, is admitted to the civil division of the Indian Order of Merit for conspicuous bravery in an encounter with a gang of armed dacoits near Chunda, last June.

KAISAR-I-HIND GOLD MEDALS.

Dr. Louis Klopsch, of the "Christian Herald," New York.

Major Wake, Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow.

Raja Ravi Varma, of Travancore.

KAISAR-I-HIND SILVER MEDALS.

Colonel Abdul Majid, Foreign Minister of Patiala.

Munshi Amarsingh, Deputy Collector, Alwar.

Mrs. Brander, Inspectress of Schools, Madras.

Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, American Mission College, Vellore.

Mr. Clancey, Assistant Director of Land Records, Burma.

Miss R. Greenfield, of the Charlotte Hospital, Ludhiana.

Mr. Napier, Deputy Commissioner, Raipur.

TITLES OF HONOUR.

Of local Honours the following are of interest to Bombay :—The title of Raja is conferred upon Brijraj Singh Deo of Khariar.

The title of Rai Bahadur is conferred upon Lala Roshan Lal of Dhar.

The title of Rao Bahadur is conferred upon Trikamlal Dinanath of Dharampur.

The title of Khan Sahib is conferred upon Babu Miran Bakhsh of the Quetta-Nushki Railway, and Munshi Ahmed Din of the Meshed Consulate.

The title of Rai Sahib is conferred upon Seth Metilal of Narsinghpur.

The title of Rao Sahib is conferred upon Mohobat Singh Haribhai of the Kathiawar Police; Umiashankar Jivanram of Kathiawar; Narayan Vinayak Gole, of Nasik; and Thakur Bharat Singh, of Kishangarh.

The little of Sardar is conferred upon Mir Mehrab Khan Gitchki, of Baluchistan.

CALCUTTA VISITORS.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and Lady La Touche and also Sir David Barr arrive here to-morrow.

UNDER-SECRETARY, HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Fergusson, C. S., is gazetted sub-protem Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

NATAL AND PLAGUE.

Natal is now declared free of plague.

THE CALCUTTA RACES.

The following are to-day's racing results :—

The "Macpherson Cup."

Regalia II	1
Goldsmith	2
Cretonne	3

The "Chowringhee Plate."

Vigorous	1
Malto	2
Defendant	3

The "Innovation Handicap."

Metalgia	1
Perfect	2
Yankee Boy	3

The "Pony Handicap."

Esmeralda	1
Parlour-maid	2
House-maid II	3

The "New Year Plate."

Peninsular	1
Orsino	2

The "Holly Plate."

Psalm	1
Certitude	2
East Ferry	3

The "Mistletoe Plate."

Stoddart	1
PirateKing	2
Mulwala	3

Cretonne and Wallgrove ran dead-heat for third place in the Macpherson Cup.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN TEAM TEST MATCH.

THE Test Match arranged by the Indian Cricket Team for England Committee was continued yesterday when some very fine cricket was witnessed. Dr. Pavri decided to give his team a second knock instead of allowing Mr. Ahsan-ul-Hak's team to follow-on and himself opened the innings with Bhandare, the local Hindu batsman, who has been making lots of runs in important matches this season. Both batsmen started well and quickly played themselves in scoring freely off all the bowlers tried during their partnership. The hundred went up before Dr. Pavri who had compiled 40 succumbed to a good ball from Nanak Ram. Neither R. E. Mody nor De Saram scored, but with H. D. Kanga in the score rose rapidly until Bhandare fell to a good catch in the long field off Masood. Bhandare had scored 60 which although not made altogether in faultless style was nevertheless a good innings. After his departure Kanga and Razzak had a few overs after which an adjournment was made for tiffin. On resuming after tiffin Pavri declared the innings closed with the total 134 for four wickets. Of the bowlers tried Masood and Nanak Ram were the most successful and both bowled very steadily. Ali Hasan again failed to get a wicket and it is clear that the hard true wickets here do not suit him besides which he is quite out of form. Mr. Ahsan-ul-Hak's team in their second innings managed to knock up 202 for six wickets. Masood made top score with 56, an innings which following as it does his good displays in the matches against the Parsee Gymkhana and the Hindus stamps him as one of the best batsmen in the Aligarh team. Said Mahomed compiled 32 in most attractive style, and it is easy to see that he is a sound batsman. Ali Hasan made 25 in careful style but punished the few loose balls he received, his leg strokes being well timed and placed. Baloo made 28 not out while Ahsan-ul-Hak, Shivlal, and Sanjana all reached double figures. Of the bowlers Phagoo Ram again bowled well while De Saram bowled 5 maidens out of 8 overs and took one wicket. The Test Match has shown bat that there is no lack of really good batsmen among the visitors. Razzak who has batted most consistently in all the matches since the 25th ultimo is a player of whom more should be heard in the near future, and we fancy his chances of being selected on the Indian team for England greatly. He is as we have mentioned before a sound defensive but withal has plenty of hitting powers and when well set scores freely. Masood who has also shown consistent form is a very pretty bat to watch and has some fine strokes on the off. He is a very fast scorer and plays with great confidence. Said Mahomed's style was greatly admired in the Test Match, some of his leg glances being very fine. He watches the ball closely and all his strokes are clean and well-timed. Ali Hasan plays with a beautifully straight bat and is very strong on the leg side. He should like Razzak, Masood, and Said Mahomed train on into an excellent bat. Ahsan-ul-Hak is too well known as a first-class batsman to need any special mention here, suffice it to say that although not yet back in his old Hampstead and Middlesex County form he only requires a few weeks regular practice to be as good as ever. He has the misfortune to be at a station where no cricket is played and has had to practice for over a year. Shafkat Hussain unfortunately did not play in the Test Match owing to an attack of fever but everyone who has seen him bowl has been greatly impressed with the form he has shown. In our opinion he is far and away the best native fast bowler in India. Aligarh College has turned out six really first class cricketers in the Indian acceptation of the term at all events in Ahsan-ul-Hak, Ali Husan, Razzak, Masood, Said Mahomed and Shafkat Hussain and those of them who have not been selected to accompany the team to England will, no doubt, have their claims very carefully considered when the final selection is being made. Sufficient has been seen of De Saram to stamp him as a first-class cricketer in all save experience, and, we believe, that the general feeling among those who are competent to express an opinion in the matter is that he is very little if anything inferior to K. N. Mistri. Of the bowlers who took part in the Test Match Phagoo Ram is without question the most dangerous. He had to bowl on a wicket that would have broken the heart of an English professional bowler yet managed to get a good deal of work on the ball. He is used to bowling on grass wickets, such as those he would get anywhere in England, and was a bit puzzled by the bare wickets at the Hindu ground and the Bombay Gymkhana ground. On a wicket that at all helped the bowler he would be nearly unplayable and we think that Mr. Key has not much overrated him in stating he is a fine bowler.

DR. PAVRI'S XI.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr H D Kanga, b Manackchund	21	not out	29
Mr Razak, l-b-w b Date	66	not out	2
Mr Abid Hussain l-b w, b Baloo	41	did not bat,	
Mr D L de Saram, c Manackchund, b Baloo	33	b Masood	0
Mr R E Mody, not out	13	b Nanik Ram	0
Mr Bhandare, c and b Baloo	0	c Shivlal, b Masood	60
Mr C V Mehta, l-b-w, b Manackchund	0	did not bat,	
Mr Saberam, b Manackchund	0	did not bat,	
Dr M E Pavri, b Manackchund	0	b Nanik Ram	43
Mr Phagoo Ram, b Masood	4	did not bat,	
Mr Tumboowala, b Masood	6	did not bat,	
Extras	11	Extras	12
Total	198	Total	134

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W		O	R	M	W
Mr Manackchund(a)	14	43	5	4		2	5	1	0
Mr Al Hasan	11	52	1	0		10	42	2	0
Mr Baloo	23	59	6	3		0	0	0	0
Mr Nanik Ram	5	16	1	0		10	31	4	2
Mr Date	4	14	2	1		2	10	0	0
Mr Shivlal(b)	2	11	0	0		3	15	0	0
Mr Masood	1	6	0	2		10	14	1	2
Ahsanul-Hak	0	0	0	0		2	4	0	0

(a) Bowled one no ball

(b) Bowled one no ball

MR. AHSAN-UL-HAK'S XI.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr Masurker, b Phagoo Ram	0	did not bat,	
Mr Sanjana, c de Saram, b Saigram	0	not out	12
Mr Sid Mahomed l-b-w, Phagoo Ram	24	l-b-w, b Phagoo Ram,	32
Mr Masood, c Pavri, b Saigram	3	b de Saram	55
Mr Shivlal, c de Saram, b Saigram	10	run out	19
Mr Al Hasan l-b-w, b Phagoo Ram	0	c Mehta, b Abid Hussain	23
Mr Ahsan-ul-Hak, not out	7	l-b-w, b Phagoo Ram,	11
Mr Bijoo, c Razzak, b Saigram	0	not out	28
Mr Manackchund, c Tumboowala, b Saigram	0	ran out	8
Mr Date l-b-w, b Phagoo Ram	0	did not bat,	
Mr Nanik Ram, b Phagoo Ram	0	did not bat,	
Extras	10	Extras	20
Total	54	Total	207

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W		O	R	M	W
Mr Phagoo Ram	8·2	21	1	5		15	55	1	2
Mr Saigram	8	23	2	5		3	15	0	0
Mr H D Kanga	0	0	0	0		4	10	0	0
Mr Tumboowala	0	0	0	0		7	35	0	0
Mr C V Mehta	0	0	0	0		8	32	0	0
Mr De Saram	0	0	0	0		8	10	5	1
Dr M E Pavri	0	0	0	0		3	8	2	0
Mr Abid Hussain	0	0	0	0		8	16	4	1

MR. ASTON'S XII VS. ALIGARH COLLEGE (P. & P.)

The following are the teams for the match between Mr. Aston's XII and Aligarh College, Past and Present which commences to-day on the Bombay Gymkhana ground at 11 o'clock :—

MR. ASTON'S TEAM.	ALIGARH COLLEGE TEAM.
Mr J S Milne (Capt)	Mr Ahsan-ul-Huk
Mr E E Coombs	Mr Masood Ahmed
Lieut Brander	Mr Razzak
Lieut Hon G W S Cadogan	Mr Said Mahomed
Capt Hon G Hood, R N	Mr Ali Hasan
Lieut B M Carroll	Mr Shawkat Ali
Mr D L de Saram	Mr Abid Hussain
Lieut Wilson, R N	Mr Mahomed Ali
Mr J L Ainsworth	Mr Shafkar Hosain
Mr A Priestley	Mr Akram
Lieut A P Y Langhorne	Mr Nazir Bez
Mr Phagoo Ram	Mr Abdool Mughni

ELPHINSTONE C. C. VS. FRONTIER C. C.

A match will be played on Saturday and Sunday between the Elphinstone C. C. and the Frontier Cricket Club of Peshawar on the Elphinstone Club ground. The will commence each day at 10-30 a.m. The Bowling will represent the Elphinstone Club : Mody (Captain) ; B. J. Doctor ; D. Umrigar ; K. B. Mistry ; K. N. Sanjana ; M. D. Balsara ; M. D. Mistry ; and S. P. Pochkhana. N. Polishwalla.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

A FIELD of moderate dimensions met at the Rifle Butts yesterday, and our object of pursuit was found in the brushwood which fringes the Melon Ground and close to the stockaded Bungalow. Hounds hunted in uncertain fashion across the Melon Ground to the Cross Road and on through Chakla. The scent lay but thinly and hounds had to puzzle out the line, and those who love to watch hounds working had ample opportunity afforded them. After leaving Chakla our quarry led us right-handed for some distance over indifferent country, then circling to the left he led us over an excellent line of paddy-fields in the direction of the Andheri Road. On we go flying the pleasant bunds, most of us in happy ignorance of the danger which lay just before us. But a shout from the Master warned us and there lying snug behind an inviting bank, is a deep yawning well, hounds are racing straight for it. By Jove they're in! One, two, three, four, five, splash they go, but in less time than it takes to tell half a dozen of the field are dismounted and with the aid of a long wire and a dozen willing hands the unfortunate victims are lassoed and shaking and splashing placed once more on terra firma. Meanwhile the rest of the pack hunted their quarry steadily on and across the backwater some quarter of a mile or so to the right of the old stone bridge, then left-handed for a short distance and here being hard pressed our Jack doubled back straight through the very centre of the astonished pack.

Escaping as if by a miracle the hungry jaws of his pursuers he gained temporary shelter in a small covert on the edge of the Andheri Road, but being hustled out of this he retraced his steps to the backwater where he was viewed in the middle of the stream surrounded by his pursuers, and there on the far bank the final scene was enacted, after a long steady hunt of forty-five minutes.

As it was now only some few minutes past seven the Master decided to draw again on some thick undergrowth on the outskirts of Sahar village yielding a fine Jack we were soon speeding away in the direction of Powai. Our quarry led us over a splendid line of country intersected by formidable cactus fences and stone walls, providing excellent opportunities for the jumping enthusiasts. Crossing the Vehar-Coorla Road some few hundred yards from where it joins the Andheri Road we enter the jungle and finally emerge at the foot of the rock-strewn height to which, on two recent occasions, our quarry has led us. And now after hunting round the Hill for some little time the Master called off hounds and gave the order for home.

JACKAL.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA.

[BY A COLD-WEATHER TOURIST.]

Left England in December for Bombay, unaccompanied, except by a three-legged stool, which diverted the passengers as it had often done before.

The coaling at night at Port Said, suggested "Roberto il Diavolo" the flaming torches, the dusky figures, the coloured lights on the ships, the small boats moving silently, each with a fire-fly on its nose—the town lamps, the revolving rays of the light-house—and over all the moon-rise and canopy of star spangles made an unforgettable picture to carry home.

The collection of old world prejudices which one brings to get rid of begin to be cast aside at a very early stage.

The Red Sea was not red! but the Captain said that it was the wrong time of year for the red weed, and that there would be plenty of it in March when the fish spawned.

The punkas—they were truly startling to the unaccustomed eye, and had a giddy-go-round effect on the brain just at first.

There were some interesting people amongst the passengers. A father and mother with a young family and a cradle, who looked as if they were pillars of any State in which they had set up their roof-tree.

Also a rather interesting love story, because it did not run smooth, even on a glassy ocean, and a party of innocent English missionaries! going bravely to convert the heathen, well—which win the poor things? you pays your pennies and takes your choice! One thought of

> "And then the men of Hindustan"
> Disputed loud and long,
> Each in his own opinion
> Remarkably stiff and strong,
> And each was partly in the right,
> And all were in the wrong.

The Temperance question (quite a bore in England) was represented by a handsome young lad, who was evidently drinking too much for his own well being. It seemed a case for the influence of a good woman in society who would say the right word at the right moment.

The mosquitoes are not as civil as they might be, for they take shameless toll of strangers. It may be appreciative affection, but it stings.

The fine approach to Bombay with its very peculiar and distinctive hills is most striking and fills the eye.

Landed, with the three-legged stool arranged as a puggaree to keep off sunstroke!

The wealth of colour in the crowded streets, the poor half-starved oxen in the carts, and the half-starved buffaloes moving deliberately through the thoroughfares.

The magnificent vegetation like the hot houses at Kew Gardens growing wild!

The numerous fine Public Buildings all so well placed is to be seen from many points of view. The fine statues.

The deep red after glow, like a furnace with the moon and stars glittering through it—the new moon resting on its back as it does in these lazy latitudes—the drives under fine avenues of banyan trees which would quickly make an impassable forest if their long feelers were not cut which hang straight down like fishing nets put to dry.

The Cathedral service on Christmas Day with a hymn for absent friends, which we ought to have at home! (I'll suggest it).

The Indian crows keeping up a rooking noise all day until sundown when the crickets take up the annoying, persistent tale. The luxury of sound sleep which Bombay air secures.

The little white-faced English children. The way the bedroom doors don't lock—what an honest country it must be! The way the natives peep over the blinds at inconvenient times! The way the word 'Ba'a' or 'Balla' or Bally runs through so many languages! Welsh, Irish, Persian, Indian! Scotch—The artistic variety in Turbans!

The awful, dreadful, starved cats; if some missionary would only shoot them all poor things. Even the miserable dogs at Constantinople cannot hold a candle to them.

The deliciousness of being able to wear summer dresses and sit out of doors enjoying the balcony air in sunlight or starlight when they are all shivering in England! The scandalucious dress of some native women and the ease with which one gets accustomed to it. The friendly people, the hospitality, the kindness of fellow-countrymen. If one had only had the sense to bring some real holly from England to wreath the whitewashed walls. The tameness and contentment of tigers in cages and other wild beasts in the Victoria Gardens. The gulf between them and humanity seemed much less than it does at the Zoological Gardens in London.

The happy birds, squirrel and chameleon and snakes, when left alone, at the Natural History Museum, and that grotesque pet, the Museum Canary! One thinks in notes of exclamation at all the new experiences. They crowd so fast, driving one another back into the recesses of the brain, to be taken out later, smoothed and fitted into the story of life in chapters with appropriate headings.

THE death is reported of Captain Arthur, of the Rifle Brigade, Private Secretary to Lord Northcote.

THE announcement of the establishment of Volunteers in Ireland is premature.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE M. P.s' TOUR.

BRITISH AUTOMOBILES IN FRANCE.

A MARSEILLES TRAGEDY.

PARIS, DEC. 31.

AFTER ten days of a right royal progress through Central and Southern France, the English M.P.'s have turned to Paris on their way home. Their last reception took place yesterday at Dijon, the old Burgundian capital. It was worthy of the historic town and of the cause which the guests and their hosts represented. Nothing more need be said about it except that M. Dumont, President of the Dijon Chamber of Commerce, the Rector of the Academy, and other notabilities of the town and province, repeated what their countrymen had said at Bordeaux, Toulouse, Nice, Cannes, and Lyons, and expressed confidence in the permanence of the "entente cordiale," and in the ultimate adoption of arbitration by every civilized State. The English invasion is over. And according to the American telegrams and some Paris correspondence publish this morning in the Paris edition of "The New York Herald," the next Parliamentary visit—also in the cause of peace—will be made by the United States. It was, Mr. E. Spencer Pratt, one of the leading Americans in the French capital, who first proposed this visit. M. d'Estournelles de Constant, following Mr. Spencer Pratt, has taken up the matter in the "Herald." The arbitration group in the Chamber of Deputies have done likewise. And already—with all Uncle Sam's astonishing promptitude—the "Herald" is publishing the opinions which the Congressman and Senators of Washington are delivering on the suggestion. Mr. Spencer Pratt recommends "that the American residents in France now get together and organize a committee in Paris to promote the object which the group in the Chamber is seeking to attain. . . . I am writing to prominent public men of my acquaintance belonging to both political parties in America urging the organization of a similar non-partisan committee in the United States." A Parliamentarian in Washington says something about expense. Fancy reflection of this sort coming from the land of multi-millionaires. Who can count the host of Americans at a loss what to do with their fabulous wealth? Last summer a company of American millionaires fitted out a steamer of their own—the most gorgeously appointed ship afloat—for a pleasure tour in the Mediterranean and to the Golfen Horn. Let them turn over the luxurious craft to the Parliamentary deputation.

On Thursday morning the President of the Republic opens the sixth International Automobile Exhibition at the Grand Palace of the Champs-Elysees and experts declare that so amazing a display of motors has never yet been seen. For some days past scores of workmen have been engaged in erecting the stands and arranged the machines, under the keen eyes of their employers, while other men have been looking after the illumination and general decoration of the splendid Palace. To-day all is ready, and to-day the exhibition will be thronged with motorists from all parts of the world and all manner of distinguished personages. A number of Americans and English people have arrived for the event, among them being those M.P.'s who have just returned to Paris after their expedition to the South. They will find the English automobile trade, admirably represented, and be able to obtain all technical information they may require from the special stand of "Motoring Illustrated," which is in charge of an interpreter and a mechanical expert. American, as well as English, dealers and agents will be here, there, and everywhere, with a view to making contracts with the French firms. The French automobilists will be particularly fascinated by a brougham-motor manufactured by the British Electromobile Company, after a close study of foreign motors extending over seven years. It is comfortable, elegant, and entirely silent. Of course, the De Dion Company has produced a number of attractive cars, while the admirers of the Renault, Mercedes, Mors, and Panhard cars will have every reason to rejoice over their latest "creations." All the papers devote long articles to the exhibition. The "Figaro" goes so the motor, and the "New York Hearld" comes for as to publish an exhaustive history of out with an illustrated supplement. Perhaps only one person in Paris scorns and sneers at automoables and that person is the cabman. The mere sight of a motor provokes his fury and the most terrible epithets in his vast vocabulary.

Mme. Massot, aged twenty-seven, the widow of a captain of one of the Messageries Maritimes liners, has been arrested for having murdered her husband by poisoning him, and Edouard Hubac, aged twenty-three, son of the vice-president of the Marseilles Tribunal of Commerce, is under arrest as her accomplice. A great sensation has been caused by the affair owing to the social position of the known parties. Hubac belongs to one of the best families in Marseilles and Mme. Massot is also well connected. The story of the crime with which the two are charged is of a very extraordinary character. Captain Massot, after commanding one of the company's mail steamers for many years, has been appointed a commissary of the fleet, and his duties took him from home for about a month at a time. He was an exceptionally robust man, and the father of two children, and his wife appeared to have great affection for him. The woman, however, carried on an intrigue with another map while her husband was away, and this man, in September last, introduced young Hubac, who fell madly in love with her. In October, Captain Massot returned home from one of his voyages, and soon afterwards became ill. On October 22 he died from some disease from which the doctors were unable to account. The widow displayed great grief, and for a time refused to be consoled by her friends. A week or ten days later a servant named Lucie Clar noticed her mistress tearing up some letters, which she threw into a pail. With the curiosity usual to her class, she picked out the pieces and gummed them together. They formed three complete letters in the handwriting of Hubac. In one of them Hubac complained of "the disappointing slowness of your husband's illness," and in another referred to a fresh bottle of medicine he was sending, adding directions how it was to be administered. "You need not have no fear you will long be a widow," he wrote, "for we will be married as soon as we decently can after your husband death." Fearing that she might be poisoned too, the servant left her situation, and showed the letters to her married sister, who in her turn gave them to her husband. This man immediately informed the Government attorney of Marseilles, who ordered the arrest of Mme. Massot and Hubac. It is stated that on the day of Captain Massot's death, after taking his last dose of medicine the captain exclaimed, "That must be the wrong medicine; it is burning my stomach." His wife replied, "It is what the doctor ordered; you had better take it." Two hours later the man died. The body of the captain has been exhumed for examination. It is believed that he was poisoned by corrosive sublimate.

The closing debate on the Budget was enlivened by a little incident which may serve to point a moral and adorn a tale. M. Rouvier had explained to the Chamber how he proposed to balance the Budget—a somewhat illusory performance perhaps—by the issue of short-time Treasury Bills to cover the guaranteed railway interest, and the "ensemble" of the measure was before the House. The Socialists in their customary protests became the Budget represented to them "the capitalist regime." Among the spokesmen of the Extreme Left was M. Vaillant, well known for his stalwart principles and his unadulterated Socialism. Now, M. Vaillant is a wealthy man. He has just inherited a considerable fortune, and, worse still, his country house has been burgled, the robbers carrying off £1,500 worth of "objects d'art. Therefore, while M. Vaillant was attacking capital and praising, by inference, poverty and social equality, certain of his critics chuted there uncomfortable facts at the orator. M. Vaillant was unable to deny the impeachment, but [illegible] (of the gulf between

practice and precept might be even further demonstrated in this case. The two burglars who took such a kindly interest in the art treasures of M. Vaillant had attended one of his meetings that very day in which the worthy deputy had expounded the true principles of human brotherhood. Unfortunately for themselves, they had taken his teaching too literally; and M. Vaillant was mean enough to have them arrested. M. Vaillant is not the only representative of manhood suffrage who bans capital from the tribune while his bankbook attest his growing prosperity. A considerable number of deputies belonging to the advanced guard in politics could be named whose personal fortunes are utterly disproportionate to the share that would properly come to them if the country's wealth were divided in accordance with Socialist aspirations. An exposure of the little discrepancies between public profession and private practice is not unusual in French political life. For instance, the usually grave "Temps" could not forbear laughing the other day at the misfortunes of a Radical-Socialist deputy who was experiencing some of the inconveniences of being found out. This good man was, of course, to all intents and purposes a confirmed anti-clerical. He "ate" priest with the best of them at election times and on show occasions in the Chamber. But his daughter was to be married. Now, Mademoiselle was a confirmed Catholic, and, therefore, the religious was added to the civil ceremony. The deputy, who knew his business, carefully divided his invitation list into two. To this political friends he sent cards for the civil ceremony at the mayoralty, to his personal circle he despatched invitations for the church. Alas! the best laid schemes. . . . By some inadvertence, the invitations in one instance crossed. A card to "assist" at the church service fell under the eye of a vigilant follower of Mr. Comber. The result was exposure in the columns of the "Lanterne," which is always ready to turn its beams on the political ill-doer. The deceiver was brought quickly to a sense of his iniquity. The curtain falls on this little farce with the humble apology and explanation of the discovered deputy. "The scruples of one's own daughter must be respected," and so on. The case is typical. An interesting study would be furnished by the perusal of the list of members of revolutionary conventions and assemblies who became barons of the Empire, or otherwise sinned themselves in the Imperial favour. The gyrations of some deputies to the political wind is one of the most sticking instances of adaptability on record.

☞ On Saturday week, at Drouot's Saleroom, a considerable number of autograph letters of the first Napoleon, Josephine, the Emperor's two brothers, Louis and Lucien, Madame Bachel, Beranger, Lamartine, de Maupassant, and others will be knocked down to the highest bidder. Lucien's is a rather curious production. It reads as if its author were praying at instead of for his illustrious brother, and the suspicion is strengthened by the fact that the epistle is addressed to Pope Pius VII., who had no love for the Emperor. Napoleon and his brother Lucien never were fast friends. Says Lucien to the Pope: Although the Emperor the persecuted me for the last ten years I feel a fraternal affection for him now that heaven's wrath has fallen upon him." This was immediately after the fgreat catastrophe of 1813-14, when Napoleon was about to be banished to Elba. I pardon my brother, says Lucien. Does he, though? And Lucien winds up with the pious prayer that his brother, now seeing the error of his ways may throw himself upon the bosom of Mother Church and profit by His Holiness's divine intercession. Fancy Napoleon at that little game; though indeed he played something like it in Egypt, when he put on a turban and proclaimed himself a Mohammedan. Napoleon III. also speaks from the tomb. In a letter from his prison in Ham he laments the vulgarity of party politics, and finds consolation in the reflection that all the nobbest spirits understand each other. Francois Bulez, the French Jeffrey, if one may so dub the man who founded the "Revue des Deux Mondes," Bulez, who ruled most of his contributors with a rod of iron, and made their lives miserable, writes a letter in which describes Gautier's Mademoiselle de Mapuin as the filthiest romance of the age. A letter of Maupassant's protests against the offensive liberties of biographers and interviewers with the purely private and personal affairs of their victims. But for an onlooker of modern society, a letter of Detaille's is especially interesting. The writer disapproves of the saying that there is no democracy in art. Is it not the right thing, he asks, to introduce art into democracy? The public taste, so greatly despised is spoiled by commonplace work; it requires sympathetic treatment; we should never appeal to it but with our best. Nothing can be truer; nothing wiser. And politicians, and writers in the Press, need to be reminded of this truth, no less than the artist.

NOTES FROM GOA.

A PRESS PROSECUTION.

A Panjim correspondent writes under date December 29th:—Life here is monotonous for there is seldom anything to do except on occasions such as the carnival, or on the visit of some important personage such as a high British official. Loyalty is now being worked up over the forthcoming visit of Luis Philippe, the Crown Prince of Portugal, who is expected to arrive in Goa before the monsoon. It is also expected here that he will be visited in Goa by the Prince of Wales. Colonel Galhardo is expected to arrive in February to resume charge of the governorship which he left in the hands of his secretary.

This gentleman's tenure of office has been signalised by a curious Government prosecution instituted against the "Heraldo," the only daily published in the Portuguese colonies. Intolerance of press liberty is a peculiar feature of the modern Portuguese Colonial Government. Two years ago the "Era Nova," a daily paper, owned by the Count of Mahem, was suddenly suppressed and its offices sealed by the orders of the head of the police. No reason was assigned for such a despotic act, nor did any judicial proceeding followed. No newspaper circulating in the land dared at the time to criticise the action of the police, nor has any other journal ventured to call for justice to the "Era Nova." In the more recent case of the "Heraldo" this daily although known for its impartiality and dignified and non-politcial attitude, was on the 17th instant called upon to answer a criminal charge brought against it by the Government Prosecutor at the instance of residents who considered themselves aggrieved as a class by the "Heraldo's" appreciation in its issue of the 6th instant of a sermon preached on the 3rd instant in Old Goa at the feast of St. Francis Xavier by Fr. Sarmento Osorio, S. J. The reverend gentleman condemned the degeneracy of modern Portuguese and confessed himself grieved at having to call himself a Portuguese. The "Heraldo" in reviewing the sermon at length said of the preacher:—

It seemed as though the great apostle had risen from the dead for a moment to chastise the depravity of the ruling classes, as he chastised it when he preached the gospel in this India then, as at present oppressed and down trodden. He was the apostle defending the people and condemning with just and patriotic indignation such of the Portuguese as nowadays come to India without the consciences of their civic duties and forgetful of their obligations to the memory of those who have made Portugal great, powerful and respected; ignoring their ideals and their deeds, the faith and charity of Xavier and of his followers confirmed by miracles and civic virtues.

For the publication of the above passage the "Heraldo" has been arraigned before a court of law to answer to the charge of general hostility, not contemplated by any section of the Penal law, to the Portuguese as a class. The proceedings are being watched with keen interest

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

FOURTH SITTING.

THE Conference held its fourth sitting yesterday in the shamianah on the Esplanade, the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrooddin Tyabjee presiding. There was again a large attendence, and the interest in the proceedings seemed to continue unabated.

Mr. N. R. Mistri then addressed the Conference on the advantages of commercial education which, he said, was the backbone of the commercial community of all nations in the world. Having quoted from the speeches of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Sir M. M. Bhownuggree on the necessity and desirability of teaching commercial education, Mr. Mistry impressed upon the minds of the members of the Conference the urgent need that existed for the establishment in Bombay of an institution for the teaching of commercial education.

Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk then read a paper in Urdu written by Miss Nasiruddin Hyder Tenurin, of Hyderabad, and sent to be read before the Conference in which she spoke of the disadvantages of a too close observance of the purda-nashin system.

The president said the system was not observed too closely in Bombay, where Mahomedan ladies were allowed an opportunity of attending public meetings of the Anjuman-i-Islam and others under certain facilities afforded them. Certain moulvies, pirs, and other religious instructors seemed to be in favour of allowing certain facilities to Mahomedan ladies to go out of their seclusion for enjoying fresh air and other sanitary advantages. The president thought that this was a good opportunity for the moulvies and religious instructors to define the extent to which the purda-nashin system could be relaxed consistently with the doctrines of the Koran, and he trusted that they would avail themselves of this opportunity to do so.

It was proposed by Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed, seconded by Shams Abbas Tyabji, and supported by Mr. B. Abdulla, Mr. Sajid Ali, pleader, and carried, that this Conference resolves with regret that the income of wakf or trust funds in India is not spent on Mahomedan education, and the Conference therefore hopes that the Mahomedans of the various districts will try and get such income for educational purposes.

Moulvie Maoolana Haiee of Panipat, who then came forward to address the meeting, was greeted with peals of applause. The moulvie seemed to be well known for his poetic powers; and the audience was most anxious to hear a poem on the "Decline of Mahomedanism," which he had specially composed for the Conference. The utmost silence was observed, and the audience listened with close attention to his soul-stirring sentences, which were often repeated and received with enthusiastic applause.

Next came before the audience apparently an equally acceptable person, Shums-ul-Ulama Moulvie Hafiz Nazeer Ahmed, LL. D., of Delhi, whose wise, witty, and humorous sayings and recitations in Urdu, kept all those who heard him spell-bound for nearly an hour. The magnetic influence extended to a local artist, who took a photo. of the lecturer amidst general applause. The moulvie's verses on "Bombay," hitting off the chief characteristics of the city in their relation to Muslim society, were specially well received.

At the sitting after luncheon, in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrooddin Tyabjee, Khan Bahadur Sujat Ali was called to the chair.

It was then proposed that this Conference thinks that for the advancement and improvement of Mahomedans, an English newspaper devoted to the cause of the Indian Mahomedans is necessary. The resolution was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimula, and carried unanimously.

It was next proposed by Mr. Aziz Mirza, seconded by Nawab Mirza Akbar Ali Khan, and carried, that as the benefits of technical and industrial education have been universally recognised, this Conference is of opinion that immediate steps should be taken to establish schools for the promotion of technical education among Mahomedans in India.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin announced that Mr. Hassanali Abdulali, the owner of the Stationery Mart, in Parsee Bazar Street, made a contribution of Rs. 1,000 for the support of technical education.

Mr. Hassanali addressed the meeting and explained that his object in making the donation of Rs. 1,000 was to encourage the prosecution of industrial habits among Mahomedans. There were many industrial trades and pursuits, to which the attention of Mahomedans should be directed, and which would enable them to earn a profitable livelihood.

The proposition was unanimously carried; and on the motion of the president, the thanks of the meeting were cheerfully accorded to Mr. Hassanali Abdoolali for his handsome contribution.

Amidst enthusiastic applause Moulvie Nazeer Ahmed again appeared before the meeting and made a further contribution of his witty, wise, and humorous sayings and verses.

Mr. Mahomed Sahib Muckba came forward and announced a donation of Rs. 1,100 to the Aligarh College.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin announced a donation of Rs. 1,000 from a gentleman, who did not wish to disclose his name, in token of his joy at the witty addresses of Moulvie Nazeer Ahmed.

Nawab Mohsin-ul Mulk said that in the interests of Islam, and in order to prevent any wrong impressions which might be created by the discussion regarding purdahs, he would venture to disclose the name of the unknown donor to be Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed. This disclosure was received with great enthusiasm and caused much merriment.

Nawab Mohsin-ul Mulk announced that the Begum Saheb of Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, in addition to donations already made by the family, made a further contribution of Rs. 500 to the University fund. The announcement was received with much applause.

Maulana Shah Sulleman Sahib of Phulwari then delivered an instructive sermon on the doctrines of Islam illustrating the way in which they should be practically observed.

The Conference then adjourned till 2-30 p. m. to day when the president, Mr. Justice Budrooddin Tyabjee, will wind up the proceedings of the Conference.

The Press Conference meets in the shamianah at 8-30 a. m. to-day.

ENTERTAINMENT AT BREACH CANDY.

Last night the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji gave an evening party at his residence "Somerset House," Breach Candy, in honour of the celebration of his son Faiz's wedding. The gathering was large and included prominent citizens of Bombay. The delegates from the different parts of India, attending Mahomedan Conference, were present in large numbers. The bungalow and its extensive compound were brilliantly illuminated with pyramids of white lights and innumerable multi-coloured lamps. The trees in the compound were dressed with Chinese lanterns and fairy lamps, while flowerbeds had their outlines picked out with numerous white lamps. The main gateway on Breach Candy was surmounted by a large triumphal arch illuminated with numerous multi-coloured lamps, while approaches to the bungalow were marked on either side with pyramids of white lights. The bungalow had its main outlines picked out with coloured lanterns. The guests began to arrive shortly after 9 o'clock and were received under the porch by the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji and his sons Mr. Hussein B. Tyabji and Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, and conducted to the reception-room, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens and festoons of flowers. A string band was in attendance and played a selection of music during the evening. At a late hour the guests adjourned to refreshment tables sumptuously furnished in a shamianah in the compound. The party broke up shortly afterwards.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. R. D. Bell, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, I. C. S., on return to duty becomes Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

Mr. W. H. Sharp, M. A., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Elphinstone College, is granted furlough from 5th January to 30th September.

Mr. F. St. C. Farran, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 8th December 1903, the date on which his leave expires.

While holding the post of Engineer and Secretary Indus River Commission, Mr. E. F. Dawson, M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary, outside the scale.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are Inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

INDIA AND PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

FROM THE INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.

(BY SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, K.C.I.E.)

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Or consider a preference given to Indian sugar. With a system of Preferential Tariffs we shall not need the aid of the Sugar Bounties Convention any longer than the period for which we may be bound to it at the time of the adoption of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. And then, what an infinite boon a Preferential Tariff will be to the masses of India has been eloquently proved by Lord George Hamilton himself in the House of Commons in 1899, when exposing the havoc wrought by the Bounties, and showing the value of countervailing duties. Take, again, the crop of seeds which is perhaps the most lucrative one to the masses of India. Great Britain alone in addition to the supply of seeds she already gets from India, buys from the foreigner seeds to the value of £5,000,000 annually, and there are also vast markets in the colonies. Once give India the advantage of a preference, and she will have the command of those markets, and may even return the foreigners' compliments by doing some dumping on her own account! And similarly with tobacco and many other indigenous products, quos perscribere longum."

The immense profit, that will accrue from this reform, to the tea, coffee, and indigo interests is too obvious to call for discussion, and is, indeed, generally admitted by the enemy. "Oh yes," say the Free Importers, "but all this profit will only go into the pockets of the bloated planters of Assam, Darjeeling, Behar, and Southern India, and will not benefit the Indian masses at all." What rubbish this is will certainly be obvious to anyone who has ever resided in a planting district. Of course, some of the profits of the vast expansion of the tea, coffee, and indigo industries will rightly go into the pockets of those planters, English and Indian, whose enterprise will carry out that expansion. But, after all, those profits will be a small matter compared with the immense increase of employment in those districts (tending to increase the rate of wages everywhere) and in their "zila" towns, with the similar increase of traffic on the railways and steamboat lines, with the great quickening of business in the seaports and elsewhere throughout India. It seems to me a shocking thing that merely because a considerable number of the planters and tea, coffee and indigo merchants and brokers happen to be English gentlemen, the Free Importers grudge the people of India these great benefits for fear that some Englishmen should share in them. The Continental protection of synthetic indigo has already wellnigh ruined the indigo industry of India, just as the Continental protection of beet-sugar ruined the sugar industry. But let our Indian indigo planters as well as our tea and coffee planters take to heart the lesson of the history of the Sugar Bounties. So long as we took our punishment lying down, the dumping of sugar went up year after year by leaps and bounds. But at last the West India planters took arms against their sea of troubles. They organized constitutional agitation. They aroused public opinion at home; and then it was a case of "Fire, fire, burn stick—stick, stick, beat dog!" and so on. Members of Parliament began to hear from their constituents about this iniquity, and then at length Lord George Hamilton thought it was time to try a little Protective retaliation, and so ultimately we got the Sugar Bounties Convention, although the advocates of German and Austrian dumping declared that English jam-makers and confectioners would be ruined just as the "friends of every country but their own" are to-day howling about the English consumer. The dumping of beet-sugar is stopped, and we have got Free Trade properly so called, and not Free Dumping in sugar. There is once more some relation between the "cost of production" of sugar and its value in the markets of the world. And not a single jam-maker is a penny the worse. And so will it be with tea, coffee, and indig, but it will be mainly owing to the splendid courage and marvellous initiative of one man—Mr. Chamberlain.

But now let me turn to another of the objections of the Free Importers. They are afraid that if England and India give each other mutual trade preferences as against the foreigner, foreign Governments will retaliate by raising their tariffs still higher against both. Well, every foreign Government in the world already makes its tariff against us as high as it possibly can, so far as, and no further than it suits its own conveniences and that of its subjects. Every foreign Government in the world believes in and acts upon the doctrines of that "national" school of "political" economy preached by Friedrich List and by all modern economists—except a few "survivals" in England who persist in sticking to the obsolete Cosmopolitan doctrines that were in vogue in the time of Ricardo, Mill, and Bastiat. Every other nation in the world has long ago found out that if you take care of your home markets—that is in our case, markets within the Empire—the foreign markets will take care of themselves. So they already take good care that England and India shall not intrude on their preserves more than happens to be quite convenient to themselves. And their Governments are not a parcel of spiteful old women, to depart from this salutary fiscal policy merely out of spite at any action of ours.

But even if things were otherwise, both England and India occupy by far the strongest position in the world in this respect. For we shall still be by far the biggest market in the world for every foreign commercial nation; and here again, their Governments are not going to irritate their subjects' best customers out of mere spite.

For, be it remembered, no Preferential Tariff to be imposed under Mr. Chamberlain's scheme will be a sever or prohibitive one against the foreigner—it will only be sufficiently large to give the "turn of the market" within the Empire, and at the same time to yield a considerable revenue out our foreign trade.

And yet further, an examination of the details of the Indian foreign trade shows conclusively that the Little Englander dread of foreign retaliation is a mere bugbear. This is proved to absolute demonstration in a very able and exhaustive article that appeared in the "Madras Mail" of October 2d, 1903. And as it is very necessary that the striking facts and arguments therein set forth should be widely known and discussed by everyone who is concerned for the commercial prosperity of India, I need offer no apology for making the following quotations from it:

As regards Russia, the whip-hand is certainly with India, since this country affords a market for over Rs. 3 crores' worth of Russian kerosene oil, which it could obtain, if need were, from America and Burma; while in return Russia practically excludes Indian produce. The last official return show that in the year 1901-1902 only Rs. 21 lakhs' worth of Indian goods found a market in Russia, the latter exacting the following heavy import-duties: On raw cotton, Rs. 10 per hundredweight; on indigo, Rs. 10 per hundredweight; on raw jute, Rs. 3 per hundredweight; on tea, As. 14 per pound.

As regards the United States, India's position is a different one. The United States sell in India a little over Rs. 1 crore's worth of goods, the bulk being kerosene oil, with some cotton goods, iron and steel manufactures, and tobacco; but they afford a market for over Rs. 8 crores' worth of Indian produce, India's principal exports to the United States are jute and bags (Rs. 4 crores) and hides (Rs. 3 crores). These are, no doubt, essential as raw material for the American manufacturer and the American farmer and the returns show no import duty upon them in consequence. They are, nevertheless items upon which retaliation would be possible, though to attempt it might, in the long-run, do more harm to the United States than to India.

In the case of Germany the problem is more complicated. Germany buys annually Rs. 10 crores' worth of India produce and sells in India about Rs. 3 crores' worth of her own goods. At first sight, therefore, it would seem that Germany is in the position of the good customer whom India should, under no circumstances, quarrel with. This idea is quickly dispelled, however, when the items which make up the bulk of the trade are examined. Germany's exports to India are almost exclusively such manufactured goods as hardware, piece-goods, glassware, liquor, steel and iron manufactures, sugar, woollen manufactures, paper, matches, and aniline and alizarine dyes, all of which India could easily obtain elsewhere. The considerable exception is salt, but even this could easily be replaced by the Liverpool or the indigenous article. On the other hand, almost all India's exports to Germany are raw produce, which Germany requires for the supply of her factories. The principal are jute (Rs. 2½ crores) raw cotton (Rs. 1 crore) and hides (Rs. 1 crore), which appear to be admitted free for obvious reasons, and rice and seeds, on which Germany, as it is, imposes high duties—viz, on rice, Rs. 2-4-0 per hundredweight; on rape seed, Rs. 1-14-0; on til and poppy seed, As. 12-3 per hundredweight; and on linseed As. 4-0 per hundredweight.

France, Belgium Austro-Hungary and Italy are all very much in the same category as Germany. Their imports into India are all manufactured articles and they take little but raw produce in return. The figures show that a considerable portion of this raw produce they admit free. There are, however, numerous exceptions. France for examples has duties of Rs. 41 per hundredweight on coffee, Rs. 63 per hunderdweight on pepper, Rs. 2 per hundredweight on wheat and As. 14-0 on rice. Austro-Hungary charges Rs. 30 per hundredweight on coffee, Rs. 1-8 per hundredweight on rice, and As. 12-2 per hundredweight on rapeseed. Italy has duties of Rs. 45 per ton on wheat, about Rs. 1-8 per hundredweight on seeds, and As. 14-8 per hundredweight on raw cotton.

Upon the whole it will be seen that the position of India—at least, in regard to Europe—is an exceedingly strong one. India is the purchaser of some Rs. 14 crores' worth of foreign manufactured goods annually, which it admits at the nominal duty of 5 per cent. Its exports to Europe, on the other hand, are almost entirely raw produce, which is admitted on favourable terms only so far as it is required to feed the factories of the countries concerned. Coffee, which it exports in a finished state, is heavily taxed; and the same is true as regards indigo and tea in the case of Russia. India's exports largely exceed her imports as a whole. When raw materials are excluded, however, as they must necessarily be in any calculation of the kind—since no country can, in the long-run, afford to tax them—it will be seen that there is an enormous margin for profitable negotiation. There is no considerable country of Europe which does not sell to India more manufactured goods than it buys from her. There is no country which treats India as generously in the matter of duties as India has hitherto treated the rest of the world.

I have no hesitation in asserting that the facts here given knock the bottom out of the case of those Radical orators—like Mr. Toulmin at Bury in Lancashire who go about protesting that we must do nothing to protect India's trade lest the dreadful foreigner should retaliate upon her. Speaking at Bury on November 14, Mr. Toulmin said: "Lancashire could not afford to have India's trade gambled with" in "the dice-box of retaliation!" No; the prescription for improving India's trade advocated by Mr. Toulmin's party is an Indian Factory Act, as suggested in the article in the Radical "Dundee Advertiser" already quoted.

Perhaps the strongest point made by the "Dundee Advertiser" against any fiscal reform for India is contained in an article in the Journal of November 11, in which the "Bengalee" is quoted as saying: "India needs Protection neither against Germany nor against America but she needs Protection against England, and needs it badly too. Of course, if the contention that is implied by the "Dundee Advertiser" were true, that the commercial magnates of India would rather have commercial union with Germany and America than with England and the Colonies; that they think that their interests would be better consulted if India were left out of the British Imperial Zollverein, and that they prefer the "Dundee Advertiser's" Factory Acts and German and American dumping rather than the trade preferences in the markets of England and the Colonies proposed by Mr. Chamberlain then the case for the "Dundee Advertiser's" proposal of an Indian Factory Act would be much strengthened. But it seems incredible that any highclass Indian journal conducted by Indian-born writers, and really representing the views of Indian-born commercial magnates, could seriously support such an absurd and suicidal contention.

In this paper I have considered Mr. Chamberlain's suggestions for inter-Imperial Preferential Tariffs simply from the point of view of the commercial interests of India, as far as the commercial interests of England are concerned, I am absolutely persuaded that they also will be far better safeguarded by this friendly give-and-take arrangement between England and India than they would be by any number of the "Dundee Advertiser's" Indian Factory Acts.

A very clever and well-informed series of articles by an Indian-born economist has appeared in the "Times of India" over the signature of "Hindu Imperialist," and they show conclusively that the higher intellect of India is on this side. His Highness the Gaekwar—who is not only the supreme ruler under the Emperor of kingdom larger than Saxony and more populous than Greece, but is also one of the oldest and most advanced thinkers of India—at the opening last year of the Ahmedabad Industrial Exhibition said some highly significant and instructive words on this subject, which I have quoted in a recent pamphlet. In his inaugural address refering to the teaching of the modern school of economics in Germany and America—of which he evidently knew more than the sleepy professors of some of our British Universities—His Highness used the following very significant words:

"The laws of political economy are not inexorable and must bend to the exigencies of time and place. Theories and doctrines however plausible cannot take precedence of plain and practical truths. It is true that Free Trade enables a country to procure at cheaper rates those articles that can be manufactured more conveniently in foreign lands, but this cheapness is dearly bought by the loss of industrial status and the reduction of a whole people to a helpless proletariat. National defence against alien industrial inroads is more important than the cheapness of a few articles" and these wise and thoughtful words of nearly the greatest of all our Indian potentates were ably emphasized by the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay and perhaps the most popular leader of the "Young India" school of politicians. He boldly declared that Protection is not inconsistent with the true principles of Free Trade, and he concluded a powerful speech with these words: "This country has higher claims for Protection from the British Government, as these claims are founded upon their past policy, which has annihilated our once flourishing arts and industries."

Lord Herschel's Committee, appointed by the actual Government in 1894 to investigate and report on the best means of increasing the revenues of India, reported that, of all modes of Indian taxation, import duties "excite the least opposition," and might be said "even to be popular." And even the late Professor Fawcett who learnt his political economy and published his views at a time when the ancient Free Trade dogmas were hardly questioned in England, really took much the same enlightened view of the Indian fiscal question as that quoted above from His Highness the Gaekwar. Writing against the License Tax and the enhancement of the Salt Duty in 1872, he said:—

"In considering the question of taxation nothing can be more unwise than to conclude that that particular tax must be the best which is most in accord with the principles of economic science. The tastes, the habits and the wishes of the people on whom the tax is to be imposed ought to be most carefully considered."

That is in effect, exactly what the Gaekwar said and what Mr. Chamberlain is saying day after day. And I feel very confident that it would be difficult to find one single Indian-born economist or statesman in any responsible position in India who would care to tell his countrymen that he advocates for them Factory Acts, License Taxes, and excise duties, rather than the Preferential Tariffs that are proposed for them under Mr. Chamberlains Imperial plan.—Asiatic Quarterly.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 31ST DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure over most of the country, especially in Sind, Rajputana and Kathiawar, where the barometer is .1 below normal. The barometer has risen in the extreme south.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly at the majority of the reporting stations. The force has been fresh at Calicut, Sholapur and Dwarka.

Temperature.—The mean temperature has risen, but is still below normal nearly everywhere. The maximum varied from 88° at Mangalore to 65° at Labore and the minimum from 75° at Cochin to 40° at Cawnpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is overcast in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at Karwar and Ajmere. Humidity has increased generally.

Very heavy rain, amounting to over 6 inches, has fallen at Madras and light to moderate showers at Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah.

Weather.—The low pressure area in the extreme south of the Peninsula has disappeared, but weather is still favourable for local showers in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, and rain is also possible in the north.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	6	3	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	2	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, (Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	6	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	12
Total	17	14	90
Total plague deaths to date	163,998	216,656	
Same date last year	127	29	135

THE Sea of Azov has receded three miles within three days, leaving vessels high and dry.

SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And Tired, Fretted Mothers

Find Comfort in Cuticura Soap and Ointment

When All Other Remedies and Physicians Fail.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired, worried mothers in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, purest of emollient skin cures, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in acne and ringworm; the awful sufferings of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Tortures," etc.

50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC.

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

CURE FOR ASTHMA
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

GRIMAULT & Cº, PARIS
Sold by all Chemists.

FREEMAN'S
HATHI OR ELEPHANT.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY TRUE
CHLORODYNE
THE GREAT CURE FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER, COLIC, GOUT,
Freeman's Chlorodyne,
HELD IN HIGHEST ESTEEM FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.
DON'T BE DECEIVED. None genuine without the "ELEPHANT OR HATHI" Trade Mark.
EASES PAIN AS BY A CHARM.
Sold in Bottles at 12 annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
N.B.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justices James and Mellish, decided in favour of Freeman's Original Chlorodyne, and against Browne & Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs.—"Times," 24-7-8.

ST. JACOBS OIL
NEVER FAILS TO CURE
RHEUMATISM SCIATICA LUMBAGO
SPRAINS NEURALGIA CHEST COLDS
STIFFNESS SORENESS AND ALL BODILY ACHES AND PAINS.
THERE IS NOTHING SO GOOD.
ACTS LIKE MAGIC.
Sold by all Chemists and Stores, in 1/1½ and 2/6 sizes.
CONQUERS PAIN!
USED FOR YEARS.
THE GREAT PAIN-KILLING REMEDY.

XMAS, 1903, and New Year, 1904.

Customers are Respectfully Requested to Note in Registering their Orders for

XMAS AND NEW YEAR.,

XMAS CAKES, Plain	Re.	0 12	Per pound
XMAS CAKES, Decorated	Re.	1 0	„
XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced	Re.	1 4	„
XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced	Re.	1 8	„
PLUM PUDDING	Re.	1 0	„

ICE CREAMS, ICE PUDDINGS, all of the Best, and prepared at Shortest Notice.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of bad blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off infer

...URELY PERSONAL.

...a "grand old man of Westgate" is dead. He died ...week in his ninety-second year. My readers may ...member says "M. A. P." that a year or so ago I ...gave a little sketch of the Rev. Richard Henry Killick. He was then in his ninetieth year; but I was able to tell my readers that he was still able to take occasional service in one of the churches around Westgate, and to often deeply move a congregation by a stirring address, set forth of course, into greater impressiveness by his venerable appearance. Mr. Killick had a varied career as a clergyman, having held several livings; but his best work was done as Vicar of Clement Danes, for ten years. During that eventful time he was indefatigable in administering to the wants of the poor in the rather lowly regions of Clare Market and Drury Lane. He had a genius for raising funds and getting up entertainments and societies for looking after these poor and almost hopeless people; and he worked so hard in this good cause that his health broke down, and he had to take a country parish in Yorkshire. This he held till 1899, when he retired. His remaining years he spent in the healthful breezes of Westgate. He was universally loved and respected; and, by the way, one of his closest friends and most frequent companions was Mr. Justine McCarthy, who also has found an asylum in the pretty Kentish town.

Sir John Robinson was one of those men by whom you could set your watch. He lived with a regularity that was marvellous. At exactly the same hour every morning you could see him walk down the Embankment to the office of the "Daily News," in Bouverie Street. With the same exactitude he walked down the Embankment again or along Fleet Street, to the Reform Club; and at the Reform Club, I believe, he always lunched at exactly the same table, and with always the same companions. He seemed to require no rest and no change. There used to be a story about him once yielding to the remonstrances of his relatives so far as to take a little trip out of town. He came back after a week-end on the Monday morning with a radiant face, and announced with mock solemnity—as though he had returned from an expedition into the centre of South Africa—that he had been to Brighton. He was one of those somewhat unreadable men, for his manners were not warm; and his eyes—light-blue, cold, shrewd—gave you the impression of one who watched and appraised you without much caring for you. But, as a matter of fact, I believe he was a warm-hearted man, and, with all his apparent frigidity and seriousness, he had a very keen sense of fun. His greatest achievement in connection with his long rule at the "Daily News" was his discovery of Archibald Forbes.

Few papers have had such a chequered career as the "Daily News." Founded by Charles Dickens at the height of his fame, it did not succed, and Dickens retired after a short experience. Then it had years of struggle, and was not far from disappearing when a small syndicate took it over. Of these four were Mr. Labouchere, the late Samuel Morley, Mr. Henry Oppenheim, and Mr. John Morris, the well-known solicitor. Labby had his proverbial luck. He bought his share, I believe, for something like £10,000, he sold it for £90,000. Within a year or two after his receiving this tremendous price the whole property would not have brought much more than Labby's fourth. Then there came the South African War and a divided proprietary, and then another syndicate, formed by Mr. Lloyd George, and now, finally, the paper is in the sole hands of Mr. Cadbury, and, I am told, is doing very well.

Sir John Robinson was a man who stuck to any thing he undertook—he was not of the nature that desired change—and he remained with the "Daily News" through all these vicissitudes up to a year or so ago. He might well retire after all these years of hard work; and, I should think, he had a comfortable fortune. He had a large salary and a share of profits, and he was a man of simple tastes and of safe investments. I was glad to see he ordered his body to be cremated. I always think a man who does that has a higher regard than the ordinary man for the good of the world he leaves behind.

I had an opportunity recently of meeting and studying Mr. W. J. Bryan, the well-known American politician says "T. P." Here is a career which shows the marvellous possibilities of the United States. In one month Mr. Bryan sat as a journalist at the Press table when Mr. McKinley was nominated for the Presidency; within a few weeks the modest journalist was himself nominated as the candidate of the opposite party and as the rival of Mr. McKinley. He owed his nomination, as everybody knows, to one speech—indeed, one might almost say, to one sentence in one speech. It was the sentence in which, denouncing the gold currency, he declared that mankind must not be crucified on a cross of gold. Twice Mr. Bryan has stood for the Presidency, on each occasion making a wondrous fight against the united forces of the Republican Party, of all the millionaires, and of a large section in his own camp which was unable to follow him. During these fights his magnificent voice, his boundless power of making interesting speeches, never failed him; and he came out of all the fatigue and excitement of that terrible ordeal just his strong, simple, unpretentious self.

His kindliness and sweetness of temper, his modesty, his want of all "side"—these are the qualities which attract and strike everybody who meets him. His speeches are very like what one would hear in an English country town from the eloquent minister of the chief Nonconformist pulpit. There is abundant quotation from Scripture; there is a wonderful power of illustrating by a good story; and there is in the whole tone and in the deep note of the voice that something in an orater which stirs, moves, and exalts. You have the sense that you are listening to a very simple, a very transparent, and a very pure man, wishing good to all men, and anxious only for the spiritual and higher things of life. As I listened to him, I seemed to see rising before me those hundreds of thousands of isolated country homes in America where man fights nature, and spends long, lonely evenings with his Bible and his thoughts. It was rural pious, lonely, brooding America embodied in one man. And then I understood how it was that such a man was chosen as the standard-bearer of the revolt of the country against the town, of the workers against the capitalists, of the simple against the complex. For this man had but to be himself and he represented the mind and soul of all these dumb multitudes. Of course, I do not write thus because I wish to express any opinion on Mr. Bryan's political principles. These things belong to another country, and it would be impertinent of me to even hint opinion upon them. I talk simply of the impressions made upon me by Mr. Bryan as a man.

And of all the qualities I fancy that which goes deepest is modesty. "I thought it a duty," he said in one passage of his speech, "to go through the country to prove to my enemies that I didn't wear horns, and to my friends that I didn't wear wings." In which sentence there is much self-revelation.

When Mr. John Belcher, A.R.A., well-known as a daring and original architect, was a young man—he is now only in the first phase of middle age—he was very fond of music, and possessed an excellent voice. Consequently he was in great demand at large musical parties, or "drums," as I believe they were called in those days. One evening after he had been singing and had modestly effaced himself in a corner, he overheard two gentlemen talking together. Who was that fellow who sang just now—that professional, I mean?" said one. "Oh," replied the other, "that was Mr. Belcher, an architect." "Well," said the first, "he can't be much of an architect if he can sing like that." Mr. Belcher never sang again, except at home. He decided that he would be known as an architect not as a musician. An a most successful architect he has been, and is.

Mr. Belcher's youth was quite uneventful—indeed he protests that his whole life has been almost painfully prosaic. The son of an architect, he was born in London and educated at a private school and in Germany. Then he entered his father's office, and began that steady progress to the success which was signalised by his election as A.R.A. in 1900.

"In the German Reichstag, M. Bulow said the Social Democrats, if they triumphed, would be succeeded by a military dictatorship. Germany's salvation lay in the middle class parties facing the danger. A member of the Prussian Council of State said the sergeants were unable to control the socialist soldiers without blows. He stated that certain sergeants habitually struck the men with sticks, spat in their faces, and tortured them in every way.

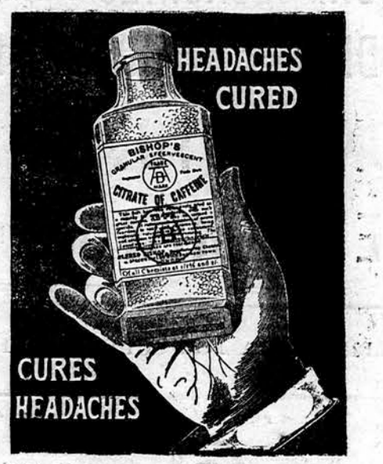
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Imparts an added flavour to all Meats, Game, Fish, Soups, &c.

None genuine without the Signature of Lea & Perrins in white across the red label.

THE ORIGINAL & GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

HEADACHES CURED.



BISHOP'S CAFFEINE

Is a quick and certain Remedy for

HEADACHE.

It is quite safe to take.

It is most refreshing and invigorating, removing all sensation of pain and fatigue.

THE FINEST PICK-ME-UP.

UNIVERSAL TALKING MACHINE DEPOT.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE AGENCY.

BETTINI'S MICRO-PHONOGRAPH AGENCY.

EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH AGENCY.
PHONOGRAPHS! GRAPHOPHONES!! DISCOPHONES!!!
BETTINI'S MICRO-ATTACHMENTS.
RECORDS! BLANKS!! NEEDLES!!!
All at American Factory Prices.
LARGEST STOCK OF ENGLISH, BENGALEE, AND HINDUSTANI RECORDS.
Write for Manufacturer's catalogues.
170, DHURRUMTOLLA Street, CALCUTTA.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using 'Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS:—"REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—"It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a trying man's Gold Drop!

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

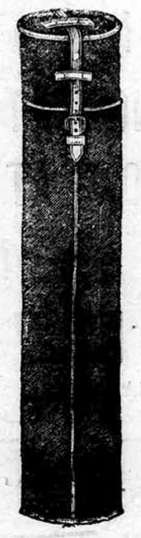
THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT AND EQUIPMENT FACTORY

ESTABLISHED 1887. SION, BOMBAY. ESTABLISHED 1887.

NEW STOCK. NEW STOCK.

MANUFACTURERS of Military, Civilian, and Polo Saddles, Harness, Beltings, Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gents, and Children, Puttee Leggings, Waterproof Holdalls, Soiled Linen Bags, Valises, Solid Leather Trunks, Suit and Shirt Cases, Fitted Dressing Bags, Cases, and Gladstone Bags, Brief Bags, Brush Cases, Collar Boxes, School Bags for Boys and Girls, Ginning Rollers, Washers, and Ladies' Hand Bags, Courrier Bags, Etc., Etc., Etc.

STICK & UMBRELLA CASES.



GREEN WATERPROOF Canvas Stick and Umbrella Cases as per Illustration. Rs. 3-14 each.

HALF GLADSTONE BAGS.

TAN SOLID LEATHER HALF GLADSTONE BAGS as per Illustration. Handy for Gentlemen's Dress Suits, Officers' Uniforms, and One Suit.
Sizes: 16in. 18in. 20in. 22in. 24in. 26in.
Price: 12-8, 14-0, 15-8, 17-0, 18-8, 20-0.

THE "SHOOTER."

TAN CALF SHOOTER BOOTS, HAND SEWN
Rs. 7-6 per pair.

Open 9-30 a.m. and Close 5 p.m.

SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents),

8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

R. DITMAR

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

BOMBAY

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR

KEROSINE OIL,
COCOANUT OIL,
SPIRIT OF WINE,
ELECTRIC POWER,
CANDLES.

ALSO KEROSINE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.

FURTHER HIGH CLASS MAJOLICA ART AND COMPOSITION METAL WARE.

BRANCHES: VIENNA, BUDAPEST, PRAGUE, TRIESTE, LEMBERG, KRAKAU, BERLIN, MUNICH, PARIS, LYON, ROME, MILANO, AND CALCUTTA.
FACTORIES: VIENNA, NAIM, MILANO.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., 32, HORNBY RO... BOMBAY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN OUR HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

NOTE OUR SPECIAL "QUICK SALE" PRICES. FOR 10 DAYS ONLY.

COMMENCING Wednesday, December 30th to January 9th, 1904.

40 PRETTY DECORATED TEA SETS, Rs. 5-4.

50 FIVE PIECE TOILET SETS, USUAL PRICE, Rs. 5-14 NOW AT Rs. 4-4.

24 BRASS TABLE LAMPS, USUAL PRICE, Rs. 3-12 NOW AT Rs. 2-14.

36 SPARKLET SYPHONS, USUAL PRICE, Rs. 3-8 NOW AT Rs. 2-8.

240 GLASS FLOWER TUBES, USUAL PRICE, As. 8 NOW HALF PRICE.

24 TETE-A-TETE SETS, USUAL PRICE, Rs. 2-4 **NOW Rs. 1-10**

CONSISTING OF TEA-POT, SLOP, BASIN, JUG, 2 CUPS AND SAUCERS.

60 SUNRISE OIL STOVES, USUAL PRICE, Rs. 3 NOW AT Rs. 2-6

SET OF FOUR BEST QUALITY, ALUMINIUM DECKCHIES USUAL PRICE, Rs. 12-8. **Rs. 10-4.**

WHITE DINNER SERVICE FOR 6 PERSONS, Rs. 11-12

30 COOKING STOVES USUAL PRICE, Rs. 2-4 NOW AT Rs. 1-8

"IRENE" DINNER SET FOR 6 PERSONS, Rs. 11-12

THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Per 100
Rs. 7 Rs. 5/8 Rs. 6 Rs. 4/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 3/12 Rs. 3/8 Rs. 3/4. Rs. 2/12 Rs. 2/4

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

A SOLVED QUESTION.

THE QUESTION now-a-days among Smokers is, Why should Vafiadis' Cigarettes be so largely distributed?

The answer is not far to seek.

It is because Vafiadis having had a life-long experience in Tobacco knows what is suitable for this peculiar climate of India, and it also is because their only intention is to satisfy their thousands of Customers by guaranteeing a new consignment of their Cigarettes every fourteen days.

To the above facts it is due that their Cigarettes are so highly praised and smoked by the throng, and are pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to all others.

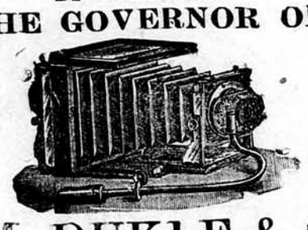
SOLE IMPORTERS,

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—RANGOON.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



D. M. DUKLE & Co.

PHOTO DEALERS.

5 Hummum Street, Fort,

BOMBAY

ALCOHOLIC EXCESS

And resultant nervousness and Depression of Spirit, after-effects of Drink and Drug habits, are completely conquered, controlled and eradicated without restraint, by using

OUR MOST RENOWNED

KESHRANJAN OIL.

This is a peculiar Virtue possessed by it, and it requires no support by testimonials from the Public.

Price per phial Re. 1; 3 phials Rs. 2-8.
Packing and Postage Extra.

THE GREAT ENEMY

of your system is an attack of Cough and Cold. Be it simple or intricate, it is always dangerous after neglect. At the outset begin at once with our BASAKARISTA—the Cough Linctus, of world-wide reputation. Many a life has been dragged from the brink of the grave, in most serious cases. It is specially a household necessity in this cold season.

Price per Phial ... ... Re. 1 0 0
Packing and Postage ... ... Rs. 0 4 0

Illustrated Catalogues containing full accounts of diseases and medicines, transmitted on application.

Prescriptions with or without Medicine sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,

Govt. MEDICAL DIPLOMA HOLDER,

18/1 *Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.*

THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA FOR SUPERLATIVE QUALITY AND INTRINSIC VALUE.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

STERLING SILVER Rs. 20. NICKEL OR GILT Rs. 12.

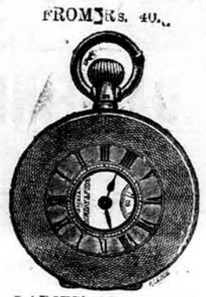
THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement, this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
NICKEL Rs. 12
COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING

FROM Rs. 40.



LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES.

Sterling Silver Crystal face, Rs.		40
" " Full Hunter	"	45
" " Half "	"	50
18ct. Gold Crystal ...	"	150
" " Full Hunter...	"	185
" " Half " ...	"	190

LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES GOLD AND SILVER.

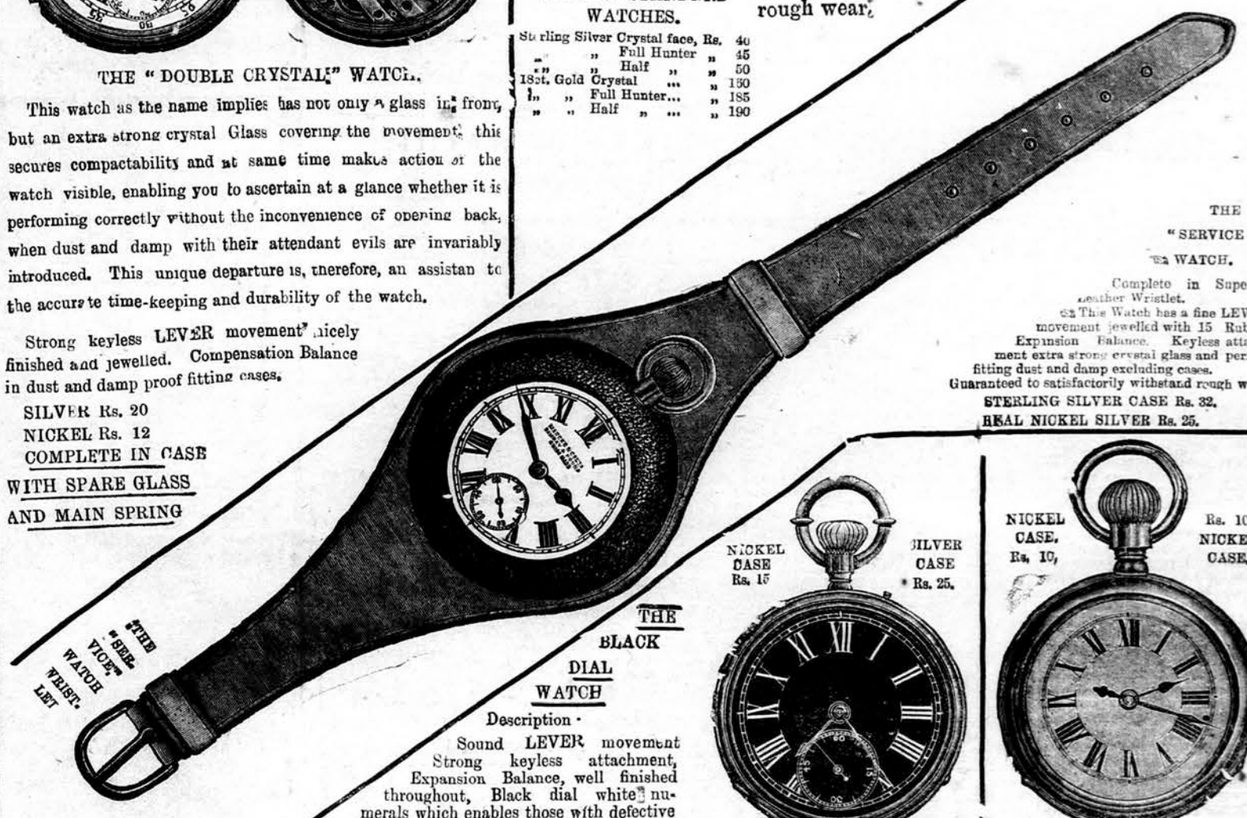
Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong ever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET

Silver Rs. 32
Nickel Rs. 25

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.



THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET WATCH.

Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.

This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.

STERLING SILVER CASE Rs. 32.
REAL NICKEL SILVER Rs. 25.

THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:

Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

Silver, Rs. 32
Nickel, Rs. 25

NICKEL CASE Rs. 15

SILVER CASE Rs. 25.

Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

NICKEL CASE, Rs. 10,

Rs. 10, NICKEL CASE.

TINTED DIAL WATCHES.

Sound ¼ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

MARCKS & CO., LD., PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS & DIRECT IMPORTERS. BOMBAY & POONA.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

TRADE MARK

BIG G

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at 121, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 55, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA. Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.